#### WAITING IN HOPE.

AT Liberal Discount to Clubs.

Two lovers stray'd beneath a churchyard yew, Their hearts were brave, and light with hope; and

Their eyes deep answer'd deep, in still delight. The golden corn stood sheaf'd upon the land; A golden dye shot ruddy o'er the trees; The setting sun sent forth his flaming band Of painted cloud-cars floating with the breeze. The murmur-laden gale, with whispers kind, Went sighing round the twain like soft regret; The evening's balm came wafted in the wind, And kiss'd the brows where love's first seal was

Green graves lay scattered round the loving pair, Where poppy-flower, his head all glowing, rears; Forgotten graves, once shadow'd by despair, Now blended with dim dreams of long-dried tears.

The church-a poem in strong granite stone-A village church, all ivy-clad and grev, Sent out its chimes in many a boding tone, And warn'd the lovers of the closing day. Yet still they sat, hand cleaving unto hand, And passion's tones were heavy in the air. When twilight deep'ning o'er the autumn land, Wrapp'd its dim mantle round the clinging pair Ambitious he, and sighing sore for fame; His earnest eyes were fix'd upon that gold. Save when he sought and found an answering flame Of fervent love within his sweet one's soul, She long'd and waited for her lover's fame: In him she breathed, and hoped, and lived her

To see immortals woven with his name She would have died, nor sought to be his wife. Oh, they were poor, these lovers of my tale; No gold of earth had fallen to their share; The lover with his nightly toil wax'd pale, And she with hope deferr'd, and carking care. His home was in the city, vast and proud. Where toilers toil for fame, and gold, and bread There, 'mid the eager, struggling, striving crowd, He work'd and watch'd in hope, though oft it

So far the goal where hangs the victor's crown, So dusty life's highway, so steep the road, Injustice holding patient merit down, While pride and poverty alternate goad! He was a sculptor, with a poet's mind; Beneath his band the marble glow'd with truth. Beauty with truth and subtlety combined-Oh, might he but prove famous in his youth! While life is young, while blood runs red and

While hope beats high and ardor is awake, While strength of manhood battles with the storm Oh, might be now, if only for her sake! She dwelt among the corn lands and the flowers, Her father the poor pastor of the place. And numerous little brethren tax'd her powers; Her mother long had slept in death's embrace.

The red-lipp'd flower-cups fill'd apace with dew, Their wild blooms swaying in the fresh'ning gale The shadows deepen'd to a darker hue. And told that night was stealing up the vale. "Another time when we stand here," be said, ' May yonder portals ope for thee and me;

Till then, Heaven's grace descend upon thy head, My love my life-my wife that art to be !" He left the village in the early morn, When silver mist clung round the autumn wood,

And rose as incense o'er the sheafted corn. Like thankful prayers for harvest rich and good. The village thatch, the village dogs, the barn, The cattle grazing by th

The solemn church tower, and the cheerful farm He gazed on all with wistful tender look, And clinging to his hand to chide his fears. And paint his hopes with Fancy's pencil gay, The pale, fair girl held back her rising tears. And spoke of joys on some new dawning day. Again we gaze upon that village tower;

The autumn wealth is gather'd from the land, The folded heavens with coming tempest lower, And wrapp'd in spotless snow the dwellings stan-The bell sounds o'er the fields; the village street Is soon astir, though biting is the air-Chiming of wedded love, and bridal pair. It is the touching, mourning, awful sound, Which speaks of spirits summon'd home to God Of dearest faces hidden under ground-Ah : who can stoop and humbly kiss the rod !

And see the sculptor carried to his rest, Before the field was won, or he could gain The bread to take the maiden to his breast, Or grasp the gay but thorny crown of fame

And broad the portals open'd for him now; Oh, he had striven to write his name on earth To bind immortals round his aching brow, And cast a halo o'er his native hearth. In vain! in vain! now laid in that dread sleet Which lasteth till the coming of the Lord,

He leaves the loving eyes to fade and weep. The heart to quiver 'gainst the two-edg'd sword Oh, will she die, and rest her weary head, That pale, fair head, beside her lover fond? No, she will live her life till youth has fled, Waiting in hope for that which lies beyond

### HUNTERS OF THE CHAMOIS.

The day was beginning to break; a large grayish band stretched across the horizon, and as it advanced towards the zenith, the stars of the night, veiling their modest brightness, extin-guished themselves one after another. soon the hardly visible sun shot up its lines of fire and gave to the rock which crowns the peak of Rawsberg the appearance of a mass of crude gold. The valleys were enveloped in a heavy mist, which was colored with opaline tints by the first rays of the sun. At intervals, the breeze that was springing up made this mist undulate in immense waves, and at times separating them, permitted the black isses of the forests below to be seen

There were two hunters in the foot-path which winds up the flanks of Rawsbergboth young, both clad in the livery of St. Hubert. But it was only necessary to glance at them, to see that both had not been born in the same rank, and were not called to play the same roll in life. medium height, the one who walked in advance was gifted with the vigor and agility which distinguishes the mountaineer; his foot and his leg had the suppleness and the certainty of the foot of the chamois for bounding from rock to rock and making his way on the very verge of the precipice; his complexion, although blond, like that of the greater part of the children of Germany, was bronzed by exposure to the air and the sun's rays. The second personage was tall and slender—too tall and too slender to be vigorous; his hair and his youthful beard were light, and the paleness of his complexion showed that he had breathed the atmospheres of the salons oftener than the bracing air of the mountains, and also, the involuntary apprehension against which he struggled when the path was narrow and dangerously near the edge of the precipice, proved that he was more accustomed to tread the carpets of the palace than the rolling stones

From time to time the first of the two hunters turned around in order to assure himself that the other was making his way without accident. When, by the frightened look and the pearly drops of sweat on the brow of the latter, he saw that he was likely to be attacked with vertigo, he would go to his assistance, and giving him his hand, enable him to get over the dangerous places. However, as

for the weakness of his comrade and a sense of his own superiority.

The ascent was becoming more and more difficult, and more and more perilous. All trace of any passage by man had disappeared. The experience of the first of the hunters was necessary to find a way over the huge boulders which sometimes forced the two men to climb almost perpendicularly over them and sometimes to leap from rock to rock over the great crevices which separated them.

After a half hour of these gymnastics, the young man's forces were visibly exhausted, and he panted for breath. In a short, imperious tone of voice, indicating the habit of commanding, he ordered the hunter to halt; and putting down his carbine and disembarrassing himself of the hunting-bag

that he wore slung over his shoulder, he seated himself under a projecting rock.
"Zounds! Meinherr Wilhem," cried the mountaineer, with a shade of ill humor, 'your legs are longer than they are strong it seems. If we make a halt every five hundred steps, the chamois will have left the pastures; and you are not exactly fitted to go in search of them after they have retired to take their siesta. Make haste, then, my boy, to catch your breath, and let

He whom his companion called Meinherr Wilhem, glanced with surprise at the former, and exhibited an ill-suppressed irritation; evidently he was not accustomed to be treated with such familiarity.

"We will start when I give the order," replied he; "and I will give you the order when I find myself sufficiently rested. You asked a frédéric d'or to guide me in séarch of the chamois; you have your money the rest concerns only myself.'

"Pardon," replied the hunter, whose physiognomy had again taken its bantering expression, "but it is precisely because have received your money that I wish to earn it, in enabling you, I will not say to kill, but to discharge your carbine at the finest chamois that ever bounded over the Rawsberg; and if you do not carry his horns back to Berlin, I do not wish you to be able to accuse Stephen Raubvogel of

your ill luck." "Bah!" said Wilhem, uncorking his drinking-bottle. "Perhaps they will be compiaisant enough to meet us half way." "Do not count on that, Meinherr," ex-claimed the hunter. "If you were in search of the little silly hares on your sand

plains, I would not discourage you; but the game of these mountains is not sufficiently versed in the art of politeness to do that. The chamois will the less decide to descend, as he does not suspect the honor that a personage of your importance wishes to do him. For, Meinherr Wilhem," continued he, in a chaffing manner, "you belong to the army, do you not? I would be willing to wager that you do, and, fur- and wet stones, from between which ther, that you serve in the cavalry."
"You have guessed right."

"Oh! I knew it at once, by your light and easy walk. And you are an Ensign, at least?

Better than that, Raubvogel." "Pshaw! Lieutenant, then?" "Better still."

"Captain?" "Go on."

"You have not reached it yet." "But you are still too young to com-mand a regiment," replied the hunter with an air of doubt.

" I had two of them under my command six years ago, when I had the glory of an nihilating the armies of the modern Attilia, under the walls of Leipsic. But let us leave this subject," added the young man, who was taking a draught from his bottle. 'My rank in the army concerns you but Take a drink of this brandy, which I brought back from the campaign and let us continue our way."

Raubvogel took the flagon, and was about to raise it to his lips when a peculiar hissing whistle was heard in the distance. Dropping the bottle on the ground, and springing behind the rock which sheltered them, he exclaimed in a voice vibrating

with agitation: "Fall flat on your face, Meinherr Wilhem; flat on your face! Zounds! You were born under a lucky star. There are the chamois coming to us. Stretch your-self out behind that stone, and keep as quiet as the hare when it hears the hunter

approaching." He had not finished speaking, when herd of seven or eight chamois emerged from a gorge several hundred yards distant, and then stopped. Frightened either by the attack of some larger animals, or by the appearance of another huntsman, they had fled, leaping from rock to rock and promised to pass within short range

of our two companions.

Couching behind his shelter, Raubvogel had already carried his carbine to his shoulder, and was carefully adjusting it, according to the custom of people of his profession: "Aim at the large male who leads the flock, Meinherr Wilhem," he is the general of the chamois. I will choose

another in the rear." The animals started on again with the rapidity of an arrow, but were almost immediately stopped by a large ravine too wide to be leaped over. In an instant Wilhem aimed at the large leader, which had been pointed out to him by his companion and fired. The chamois staggered for a second under the shot, then turning to the left, he bounded away down the side of the mountain followed by the rest of the herd. Raubvogel, however, firing in his turn, brought down the last of the chamois, which seemed to be killed instantaneously, and laid stretched out inert

on the stones. "Quick! quick! Meinherr Wilhem. cried the hunter triumphantly. "As for mine, it is only necessary to pick him up, but yours-I have an idea that he will lead

us a long chase."

"By the three Kings! I am sure I wounded him badly," replied the young man, panting with emotion. "Of course! but let us hasten after him. To think that if Heaven does not come to our aid, such a superb animal will serve for the supper of some peasant in the valley! A nice piece of business that

would be, Meinherr Wilhem!"

While speaking, the two hunters had directed their steps towards the spot where the dead chamois lay. Raubvogel did not take the trouble to look at his victim, but taking off his hunting-bag and his vest, he threw them over the animal, in order to keep away the eagles, who would otherwise attack it while they were away ; the preceding his companion they made their way over the rocks in the direction in which the chamois had fled. The hunter walked along, bending over and examining the ground carefully for the blood-marks. "You aimed a little too high and too far in the rear, Meinherr," said he

sarily multiplied, a smile might be seen on after an instant; "you hit the animal just the lips of the leader, indicating a disdain above the hind shoulder; see, the mark of the blood is at the edge of the print of the hoof. However," he added. after taking several steps, "even if the bone is not broken, the wound is none the less grave. He bleeds profusely, and the blood is red and frothy; here is another imprint of his foot, more bloody still. If his strength is exhausted, we have some chance of finding him, and you may yet be able to boast of your good fortune, Meinherr Wilhem. To get sight of a chamois so easily, to hit him at the first shot, and to carry him back with you is an excellent day's work for any

> The perspective that Raubvogel presented to him animated Wilhem very decidedly. His pale cheeks became tinted with a deep red. His eyes sparkled, and at the same time his strength seemed in-creased tenfold; he clambered over the rough rocks and made his way through the difficult passes with an ardor that the hunter was forced to temper.

> But after they had traveled about thousand yards, the latter began to show signs of impatience and of spite, which attracted the attention of the young man. "What is the matter, Master Raubvogel?" said he, "Have you lost trace of our chamois? Do you think that he has strength enough left to escape us after

"When the chamois takes the trouble to mark in bloody letters the path he has taken, Raubvogel does not lose trace of him. The animal you wounded has not five minutes more to run; he vacillates on his legs like a man who has taken too much beer. Look at the imprint on this sand, and see how he struggled to maintain his equilibrium But, in spite of all that, Meinherr Wilhem, I begin to believe that we never shall have the pleasure of regaling ourselves on his venison.

"And why not, if you please?" "Because he has gone straight to the Valley of Bodo; because he has risked a leap over the Rosstrapp, and because, like all those who have attemped it before him, he is at this moment in the gulf. He will be eaten by the fishes of the water, instead of by the eagles of the mountain; for us he is none the less lost." "And what is the Rosstrapp?" deman-

ded Wilhem. "It will not be long before you will have made its acquaintance, and then I will tell you," replied the hunter.

In fact, after they had advanced about one hundred yards, and turned round a huge rock which had masked the horizon, they found themselves suddenly before an immense and seemingly bottomless gorge. It was over three miles long, and appeared like a gigantic cleft made by some great convulsion in the first ages of the world. The eve which essayed to sound the depth of the abyss perceived only the blackish sprang out those parasite plants that vegetate only in the orifices of deep, damp crevices of this kind. The bottom of this singular opening lost itself in the darkness; and the rosring of the torrent below which was invisible to the eye, added to the awfulness of the scene.

Although the young man was not in a contemplative mood, the view of this passage produced on him a decided impression, and he remained absorbed in his reveries. Raubvogel, in the meantime, had knelt on a stupendous flat stone, which extended over the side of the gulf, and peered intently into its depth. After a moment he

"Well, he has made the leap," said he with a sigh of regret; "and now if you wish to carry back your game, which is the glory of a hunter to do, you will have to go after him yourself to the bottom of the ravine, for it is a work which does not tempt me."

"Bah!" replied the young man, smiling. "I will add two frederics to the one gave you this morning."

Neither for two nor for ten. I refused more from a young Englishman, who wished to carry to his own country the crown of gold, which many years ago, preceded our chamois in his fall. "What crown of gold?" demanded

Wilhem, with curiosity. "The story which I promised you, and which I am going to relate, will tell you," said Raubvogel, seating himself on the

"A long time before the town of Wolfenbüttel was built, a King who ruled over the country had his castle where our village isto-day situated. This King had a daughter named Elfride. As she was beautiful, and her father commanded the plain as well as the mountain, suitors for her hand were not wanting; but as she was as proud as she was handsome, she refused them all, young, noble and valiant as they were. The King, who was beginning to grow old, under stood the necessity of leaving the Govern-ment in virile hands, and became impatient at her caprices. One day, deciding to end the delay, he accorded the hand of the Princess to the Burgrave Bodo, who had asked her in marriage, and swore by his sceptre that the union should be accomplished. Among the nobles who had aspired to the hand of Elfride, there was not one for whom she experienced a greater antipathy. The Burgrave was no longer young, he had never been handsome, and he had the reputation of being wicked and brutal. However, the King resisted the supplications and the tears of his daughter, and in due time she became the wife Bodo. The evening of the marriage ceremony, towards the end of the feast, when the freely-flowing wine began to thicken the speech and obscure the vision of those present, Elfride, who during the formalities of the occasion, had remained quiet and thoughtful, fled from the hall, descended to the stables, leaped on the back of her favorite horse, which was in readiness for her, and urged him at the top of his speed toward the mountain. But the Burgrave, soberer than the rest of the guests, and somewhat suspicious, did not fail to notice the disappearance of her who was to belong to him from that night, and at once began to search after her. A groom inormed him of what had just taken place. He called a number of his friends to his assistance, and mounting their horses, they darted away after the fugitive with the rapidity of lightning. Elfride, who had arrived at the part of the mountain where we are now, heard behind her the gallop of the black whirlwind of cavaiers, and saw the sparks which the iron on the horses' hoofs caused to fly from the rocks. Tired of invoking since the morning, God and the saints, desperate and almost crazed, she addressed herself to the Prince of Darkness: "Satan, Satan, come to my aid," she cried; "rather than belong to the Burgrave. I give myself to to thee!" She had not finished speaking when a frightful commotion shook the

mountain to its foundation; the Rawsberg

seemed to separate in two parts, and the

great cleft which you see before you opened between the Princess and her pursuers. The latter stopped short : the Burgrave alone, intoxicated with love and with rage, burying his spurs into the sides of his courser, tried to leap over the abyss. The spirit of the animal was so great that he gave a tremendous bound, touching this stone with his fore feet, making the marks you will see here ; but he fell back, the horse and rider were swallowed up in the gulf, which since that time has been called the Rosstrapp.

"And the Princess?" demanded Wilhem, who had listened with interest to the egend of the chamois hunter.

She was never seen afterward, either here or elsewhere, and it is supposed that the devil, who does not have such a windfall every day, did not delay in claiming the victim who gave herself to him. But a few days after, a herdsman, who was drawn by curiosity to the edge of the crevice, perceived ome distance down, the crown that the Princess wore; it was hanging on a projecting stone. The King who had been notified of the fact, at once repaired, with his court, to the place; one of his servants descended in the gulf by means of a rope, but the instant he reached out his hand to sieze the crown, it detached itself and rolled down to the torrent below. Since then it has been sought a number of times-for there have not been lacking those who have wished to possess it-but

"I can well be ieve that," replied the young man, "for the crown must repre-

"Yes, and more than that Meinherr Wilhem; all the old people of the country here will tell you that it is written on high, that he who possesses that crown shall reign over Germany entire."

A silence of several seconds followed these words; they had produced on Wilhem a perceptible impression, which he endeavored to hide, but which the movement of his lips and the expression of his eyes plainly revealed. He approached the precipice, and bending over its edge, gazed for some time in its sombre depths then turning to the hunter he said, in a vibrating voice, "Raubvogel, I must have that crown." The hunter became grave and thoughtful and then answered

"No! no! All of those who have attempted to rescue it have met with misfortune; as well ask me to sieze that cloud which floats above our heads.'

"This morning," replied Wilhem, "you did not think it possible to see the chamois before attaining their pasture grounds, and yet you lodged a bullet in one of them not far from here. Try," continued he, in a strangely persuasive voice, "try without fear this perilous descent, for not only will you run no risk, but you will certainly

"Ah! it seems that the elements figure His companion did not appear to hear him but continued .

'I must have that crown, Raubvogel Put it in my hands and you shall be rich! Place it on my head and you will have served the Divine will.

This last movement astonished the hunter without moving his resolution; he replied to it with a smile which expressed better than words his incredulity. After a moment's pause, he answered:

"In my quality of good Christian, I would ask nothing better than to be agreeable to God, the master of us all; but inasmuch as He Himself has not declared to me His desire that I should break my neck shall continue to hesitate. Yet," said he slowly, "perhaps we may come to an agreement. I love Eva, the daughter of Deitrich, the rich farmer; he has prom ised to give her to me when I shall be able to put down five hundred frederics on his table. Enable me to present myself at the house of old Deitrich, and I will see. One could well risk his neck for such a prize

"Oh!" said the young man, whose eyebrows gathered when he heard the price the hunter placed on his services. five hundred is almost too much; say two hundred and fifty frederics; that is a greater sum than any mountaineer has ever possessed."

"Pshaw!" exclaimed Raubvogel, with a burst of laughter; "here is Meinherr, the General, who wishes like a Jew, to cheapen the life of one of his fellows.

"You shall have your five hundred frederics," answered Wilhem, whose face became colored with deep red. The hunter started, but he replied in a tone of mistrust, which he took no pains

to conceal: which---'

"The word gives, also, when it falls from royal lips, Raubvogel, and he who romises you your five hundred frederics belongs to a royal family." " You ! '

" My name is Fredcric Ludwig de Hobenzollern, and I am the second son of your King, Wilhem III." The royal prestige is so great in old Germany, that, in spite of the skepticism which he had till then affected, the mountaineer was profoundly and visibly moved by the revelation of the rank of his com panion. He raised himself quickly, and having respectfully uncovered, remained

standing, with his head bowed, before the Prince. "You have the right to claim the crown of Elfride, your Highness," said he; "it is to you and yours that it belongs. Under your incognito, I did not suspect your real position. Pardon me for having spoken of recompense. I was ignorant o whom I was addressing It only remains

now for you to speak to be obeyed The future Wilhem I., who was already imbued with certain ideas of predestina tion, was touched by the devotion and abnegation of his guide; he hesitated a noment and seemed to waver in his determination; but the ambition to possess the precious treasure outweighed the sentiment of humanity which reproached him for exposing the life of a fellow man for he satisfaction of a caprice.
"Make the descent," said he, at length,

and I will give you five hundred frederics; but if you bring me up the crown of Elfride, you shall receive one thonsand frederics. This promise, which gave the lie to the

reputation of parsimony which had already been attributed to Prince Wilhem, electrified the chamois hunter.
"There is a cabin below here a short stretch," he exclaimed. "I will run and bring some people and some ropes. In a quarter of an hour I will be back, your Highness, and soon you shall hold in your hands the crown twice blessed, to which I shall owe the joy of possessing Eva, the blonds. And may God protect the future sovereign of Germany."

This enthusiastic homage on the part of Raubvogel caused a gleam of satisfaction to pass over the face of the young Prince. When the hunter had disappeared behind the rocks, he walked up and down by the side of the Rosstrapp, glancing sometimes at the yawning gulf beneath his feet, sometimes at the clear blue sky of the horizon What was passing in the mind of this young man for whom fortune reserved such a strange destiny, whom fate was going to place on a throne to which he had no right to pretend, and who, later, with no other merit than good sense united to a firmness almost bordering on obstinacy, was to be the Emperor of a united Germany, and the leader of her victorious armies? He was too narrowly religious to be without superstition; and perhaps the idea of seeing in his hands the crown, to the possessor of which, the popular belief gave the government of an immense country, divided at that moment among twenty different sceptres, occupied a prominent place in the vague and con-

fused aspirations of Prince Wilhem. Raubvogel soon returned, accompanied by four herdsmen of the neighborhood. who brought a great quantity of rope. One end of it was tied around a firm rock, the other was let down the precipice. The hunter assured himself that it touched the bottom; then kneeling, he made a short prayer, and carrying only his iron staff to protect himself against the sharp stones to which he was exposed by the swaying of the rope, he resolutely descended into the abyss.

Lying down and bending over the edge of the Rosstrapp, the assistants saw him go down, and soon lost sight of him in the heavy mist which rose from the bottom of the gulf; the movement of the rope above indicated that the descent continued, and that the courageous mountaineer had not reached his objective point. At length the rope became motionless, and the quar-ter of an hour which followed was full of anguish for the watchers. Raubvogel had arrived at the rushing waters below, and had still to explore the bed of the torrent, of the depth of which he was ignorant All the faces were deathly pale, all the mouths remained mute. Prince Wilhem could no longer control his agitation, and moved about in a feverish anxiety, which was plainly to be seen in his changed and almost haggard appearance.

But now a shout of triumph was heard above the roaring of the torrent, and five loud hurrahs at once responded. The rope began to sway anew.

The five men, their eyes fixed on the sombre curtain of mist which concealed the lower part of the abyss, for a time could distinguish nothing; but at the end of a few minutes, they saw an indistinct form which became more and more defined: it was he whom but a short time before they had believed lost. Raubvogel, who was remounting with an astonishing among the squadrons you command, Meinherr Wilhem," said the hunter, reof the Prince was bathed in a heav sweat. The hunter continued to advance He was not more than fifty feet from the surface, when the youngest of the herds men cried:

"He has the crown! he has the crow of the Princess Elfride! See my friends it is on his arm, where it throws out a much fire as the mid-day sun !"

Poor Raubvogel heard him. He had indeed the crown. But in the intoxication of his triumph, forgetting to be prudent, he let go his hold with one and of the rope, in order to wave his tro phy, and at thesame time cried, "Hurrah!

This enthusiasm was fatal to him. The spectators saw the other hand o the unfortunate man slip the length of the rope, then his form disappear. They heard a long, loud cry of despair and of death, then the dull heavy thud of the falling body, which broke itself on the rocks below.

Raubvogel, the brave chamois hunter was lost in the torrent of the gulf. Prince Wilhem was deeply moved by the unhappy result of the adventure, and departed from the place in great sorrow He had only caught a glance of the crown of Princess Elfride; but it did not prevent him from being hailed fifty-one years later, in the palace of Louis XIV., at Versailes, Emperor of Germany.—Translated from the Paris Figure for the New York Times

### IMPRISONED IN HIS OWN TOMB.

THE LATE WILLIAM NIBLO'S ACCIDEN-TAL NIGHT IN GREENWOOD CEME-TERY.

About fifteen years ago, the late William Niblo, of Niblo's Garden, built a handsome tomb in Greenwood ceme tery. He expended a great deal of money upon it, and it naturally became one of the attractions of that pensive resort. Among the eccentricities of the veteran managers was that of visiting this tomb on sultry Sunday afternoons, and sitting there, novel in hand, until the shadowing of the grand path before the door showed him that evening was near. One day Mr. Nible passed through the lodge-gate as usual saluted the attendant in his customary courtly style, and wandered away.

That night Mr. Niblo did not return to his home in this city. Nothing was thought of it as he had such a number of friends whom he might visit and remain until late, but when the morning showed the room unoccupied and the bed undisturbed, the alarm siezed the household. Search was made; the clubs, the places of public resort, the theatres—all were visited. He had not been there the night previous. Then one remembered the visits of the Greenwood tomb.

When those who were searching William Niblo reached the gate of the cemetery they were met by the man in harge. He remembered that Mr. Niblo had been there so many days before that it become a custom. was the matter? Mr. Niblo lost? "Come to think of it, I didn't see him go out of here when I locked up. He must be in the tomb,"

The tomb has an ornamental door le into the solid rock surroundings. It is massive, thick, uninviting-and seems just the aperture for a perpetual home for the dead. Beyond it is an airy apartment, in which the sunlight filters. Mr. William Niblo entered his favorite resting place that summer afternoon so long ago, he sat in his accustomed seat opened his book and fell to reading. The wind rose, the vault was filled with air until a propulsive force was generated, and then, suddenly, there came a short. sharp click, with semi-darkness after it. Mr. Niblo was shut in. The yault door had sprung to.

He was found sitting composed in the tomb, and by no means so much agitated as was any one of those who were looking for him. He explained the accident his shricks for assistance and then his relapse into a calm and philosophical consideration of the circumstances. He knew that no one could hear him call, but he felt that the active brains of his friends would seek him out, and that sooner or later he would be liberated .-New York Mercury.

#### BUDDHIST FOLK LORE.

King Kusa had received from Sakra. the chief of the gods, a jewel, which was octagonal in shape, and he used to wear it suspended by a string, which had been miraculously passed through the centre, notwithstanding the eight bendings or angles, from one end to the other. The jewel had descended to King Wedeha, but the string by which it was suspended had become decayed and rotten, and no man knew how to pass a string through the centre by reason of the eight bendings of the jewel. Now, King Wedeha wished to wear the jewel, and so he sent it to the villagers of the eastern village, where the pandit dwelt, and bade them take out the old decayed string from the interior part of the hole, and replace it with a new string throughout, that the jewel might be hung, as before, from the King's neck. But these villagers were not able either to take out the old string or to put the new string in its stead. So Mahaushada, knowing their trouble, sent for them, and telling them not to concern themselves with the matter, ordered them to bring him a little honey. He then smeared some drops of honey in the holes at the two ends of the jewel, and having twisted a new string of woollen thread, he dipped the end thereof in honey and pushed it a short distance into the hole of the ewel, and placed it in an ant hole from which the ants were coming out. But the ants issuing forth from the ant hole, by reason of the smell of the honey, ate up the old thread which had rotted in the jewel, and taking in their mouths the end of the woollen thread which had been dipped in the honey, dragged it underneath and brought it out at the other side. When the pandit found that the string had been passed through the jewel, he gave it to the vil-lagers and bade them present it to the King. The people of the village sent it to the King, and when he heard the device by means of which the string had

been put through the jewel he was

greatly pleased .- The Fortnightly Re-

It was in 1866. Bismarck-then

Count Bismarck—was returning from the Palace, where he had been to see the King. While passing through the large street of Berlin called Unter den Linden, and quite near the place where Hoedel and Nobiling have since at-attempted the life of Emperor William, he suddenly heard a shot fired close behind him. He turned sharply round and saw a young man who, with a smoking revolver, was aiming at him. He strode at once up to the man and seized the arm that held the revolver, while with the other hand he grasped the throat of the would-be murdered who, however, had had time to pass his weapon on to his left hand, and now fired three shots in quick succession. Bismarck felt himself hurt in his shoulder and in one of his ribs; but he held his furious assailant fast till some soldiers came up and took hold of him Then Bismarck walked home at a brisk pace and reached his own house long efore anybody there could know what had happened. The Countsss had some friends with her when her husband entered the drawing-room. He greeted all in a friendly manner, and begged to be excused for a few minutes as he had some urgent business to attend to. He then walked into the next room where his desk stood, and wrote to inform the King of the accident. Having attended to this duty, he returned to the drawing-room and made one of his little standing jokes, ignoring his own unpunctuality, and saying to his wife: "Well! are we to have no dinner to-day? You always keep me waiting." He sat down and partook heartily of the dishes set before him and it was only when the dinner was over that he walked up to the Countess, kissed her on the forehead, wished her in the old German way, "Gesegnete Mahlzeit!" (May your meal be blessed!) and then added: "You see I am quite "Gesegnete well.

She looked up at him. "Well," he continued, "you must not be anxious, my child. Somebody has fired at me; but it is nothing, as you see."-Black wood's Magazine.

-The Department of State at Washngton is in receipt of a dispatch from our Consul at Port Sarpia, in which the number of emigrants seeking homes in the United States, through that port, for the year ending June 30, 1878, given at 30,610. Of this number, 16,183 were Canadians from the provinces of Ontario and Quebec. Canadians were principally agriculturists, carrying with them to their new homes their horses, wagons, agri-cultural implements, household effects, and, in a majority of cases, money enough to purchase farms; hence, the Consul says, they may be regarded as a very valuable acquisition to the ranks of American industry.

—The Washington Star says the hall of the House of Representatives and galleries have been carefully scrubbed and fumigated. The carpets and upholstering will not be put down, how-ever, until November. The place looks dark and dismal, and but few of the officers of the House are in the city. It will be a month yet before any of the signs of activity incident to the Con-gressional session will be visible about building. There have been but few improvements during the recess.

-Kid gloves have appeared in New York the backs of which are covered with flowers painted by hand.

### JOB PRINTING.

THE PRESS JOB DEPARTMENT

NEATNESS, DISPATCH,

VERY LOWEST. PRICES.

Be sure to give us a trial before contracting with

#### Varieties.

-Obstinacy is the heroism of little

—Seven million people are said to have died from the famine in China. -Twenty-four million dollars will be coined at the Philadelphia mint this

-Portions of Germany and Belgium were recently shaken up by a lively -The public debt of Great Britain,

s per the last official statement, is £811,167,964. -Never marry but for love, but see

that thon lovest only what is lovely. William Penn. -Respect is the result of a lifetime

whereas a single silly act often wins one a reputation. —A Birmingham youth recently skated 200 miles in 24 hours in a rink

for a wager of £75. -Two little children, in London, vere lately burned to death as the re-

sult of playing with matches. -It was a Massachusetts tramp who, when caught stealing watermelons, said that he was in favor of green-

-Impiety takes a woman out of her sex as well as out of her place; there is a dash of the bearded lady in every she-

freethinker. -They sell milk in Glen's Falls for two cents a quart. The water-power in that village is not used for manufacturing purposes.

-Nothing is beneath you if it is in the direction of your life; nothing is great or desirable if it is off and away from that. - Emerson. -At Erie, Pa., tramps are sentenced to thirty days' hard labor in the chain-

gang, and the law is said to work with excellent satisfaction. -The first successful attempt to ascend Mount Blanc on the Italian side

was recently made by four members of the Italian Alpine Club. -A new peal of 12 large bells is being placed in position in St. Paul's Cathedral, London. The largest tenor bell weighs 62 hundred weight.

-Experiments with war balloons are oing on at Woolwich, England, and re to be continued for several months. The telephone is used to communicate from captive balloons to a committee

—It is a most important lesson, and too little thought of, that we learn how to enjoy ordinary life, and to be able to relish our being, without the transport of some passion, or the gratification of some appetite.—Steele.

-Thourgueneff says: "In a century there won't be a king in Europe, except, perhaps, in England, and there he will be nothing but a pageant—a political mummy shown to the popuace at so much a head. -The thirty-second report of the

British Commissioners in Lunacy shows that the number of "registered lunatics, idiots, and persons of unsound mind in England and Wales" has increased from 36,762 to 68,538 in the last 19 years. -A woman of Steele County, Minn.

had her husband and son killed by lightning five years ago. She married again, and her second lord was killed by lightning a few days ago. Indeed, both husbands were very much struck with her. -German sugar-beet manufacturers

offer \$40 per ton for dried sugar-beets. delivered at their sea ports. At this price, their culture, preparation and freighting would leave a handsome profit to American farmers and ship -In the International Prison Con-

gress, which opened at Stockholm on the 20th of August, Dr. Wines, of this city, as Vice President, delivered an address giving an extensive résumé of the progress of prison and criminal reform during the last seven years in all -In Bulgaria a new baby is first salted thoroughly, as if it were a codfish, and then it is wrapped up. After that an omelette is made of three eggs;

black pepper is sifted over this, and the child's head is poulticed with the preparation. The purpose of this is to harden the skull against sunstroke. -The buffalo plains and the middle portion of the continent, together with the Pacific States, are rapidly taking the place of Texas as the great feeding rounds, and are leading in the producion of beef. The estimated returns for this year give Colorado 550,000 head;

Wyoming 225,000; Utah 350,000; Wash

ington, 2,000; Montana 300,000; Oregon 175,000, and California 650,000. -Mme. Quentin-Proffit, a matri-monial agent in Paris; lately sued Prince and Princess Galitzen for 6,000 francs, for trying to make a match for their son and failing. Her bill was: Carriages, 432 francs; cost of toilets, 1,000 francs; money expended, correspondence, &c., 150 francs; honorarium, 4,418 francs; total 6,000 francs. The court thought it was too much, and

allowed her only 500 francs. -Capital punishment has been abolished in Switzerland, and the punishment for murder ordinarily amounts to five or six years' imprisonment. As a consequence the most atrocious crimes have become quite frequent. One of the latest cases is that of a vagrant Italian, who brutally murdered an unprotected woman in her husband's absence, in order to get her money, which amounted to about \$10.

A sailing-car is frequently used on the Kansas Pacific road to transport the track-inspectors in their tours of observation. On such a road, extend-ing over long stretches of level, treeless country, there is little difficulty in catching a forwarding breeze a con-siderable part of the time by skillful use of a sail, and often making the speed of a fast express train.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1878.

THE candidates for Congress, Armfield and Brower, spoke at the Court-House Monday afternoon, Court adjourning for their convenience. Col. Armfield made a fine impression, and will receive the full support of the Democrats in this county and in the District. He is an able speaker, and handled the various subjects he discussed in a masterly manner. Mr. Brower will hardly command the united support of the Republicans, although his Republicanism is undoubted. He is after the Greenback or National vote, but we think Col. Armfield has the inside track on that score, as the Democrats are as much in favor of "soft money" as the would be Nationals. Col. Armfield elicited frequent applause during his address. We would again urge all who favor reform in the affairs of the National Government to support our gallant standard bearer, Col. R. F.

Hon. Wm. M. Robbins addressed his constituents, in the Court-House, on Tuesday afternoon, last. Notwithstanding the unpleasant weather, the courtroom was full. Mr. Robbins gave a general sketch of the condition of the country, the various reforms instituted by the Democrats, many of which were. however, defeated by a Republican Senate. He dealt heavy blows to the Radical party for their well known shortcomings, frauds and general mismanagement of the affairs of the Government. He rejoiced that a brighter day was dawning when the Democrats would control both branches of Congress, and thus be enabled to show the people who was to blame for the general mismanagement. He urged every good Democrat to go to the polls in November next and vote for Col. Armfield, without hesitation, as he was a good and true Democrat, and would ably represent them in the national Congress. Mr. Robbins was frequently and enthusiastically applauded.

THE RADICAL GAME.—The Radical party has always been a party of tricks, often very plausible to the unthinking public. At one time it was Grant and "Let us have Peace." Next the "bloody shirt" was held up, and unfortunately very successfully, as it aroused the worst passions of the people. After this "bulldozing" was resorted to, and the people were terrorized into voting for the fortunes of that party on whose sucthese crafty politicians. They have be- cess depends so largely the prosperity of come desperate, and the Washington themselves and of their posterity. In every township, in every neighborhood, Post of the 14th, says:

"They, the Radicals, are fighting now for one thing only, and that is to prevent, if possible, the control of the majority of the unit or Presidential vote of the States in the next House. It was for that purpose that they sowed Colorado with money; and that was their object in concentrating their October efforts upon the two Cincinnati districts, hoping thereby to tie the Ohio delegation In fact, the whole drift of Radical party management since the Main election has been taken with reference to the possibility of an election of President by the House in the winter of 1881.-This fact seems to have escaped the attention of the Democratic press, though the Democratic managers have been keenly aware of it from the start."

It will require 20 States, voting as units, to elect a President. In the present Congress 19 are Radical and 17 are Democrats. The Post again says:

"It takes a majority of all the States to elect, neither party has control of the present House, so far as the Presidential or unit vote of States is concerned. The Republicans do not, indeed, hope to obtain such a control of the next House for themselves, but they are bending every effort to prevent the Democrats from getting it. The meaning of this strategy is plain. If they can prevent the Democrats from controlling a ma-jority of the States, their next move will be to promote the Greenback movement in the Democratic States in 1880, in the hope of preventing a Democratic ma-jority in the Electoral College. Then the House would be unable to elect, and upon that pretext the Radical leaders intend to seize the government."

The intricacy of the game makes it the more dangerous. In this District there is no danger apparently, as the election of Col. Armfield is considered certain. Nevertheless every Democrat should be earnestly at work, and see that none of his friends forget or become careless of the result. The Democratic majority in this District is large and should be maintained at all hazards. Let us do our whole duty in November next, and then no vain regrets will haunt us when it is too late. The importance of the next Congress is well known to all careful observers, and the Wilmington Star cleverly gives the following items of the work before it:

1. The election of a Democratic Presmocratic majority in the Congressional delegation to secure this end.

2. The conservation of a Republican form of government, the prosperity of the country the securement of a just, honest and economical administration of public affairs, a thorough reform in all the departments. the restoration of harmony and good will among the sec-tions, and such salutary changes in the financial policy of the country as observation, the necessities of trade and an enlightened public sentiment demand.

ENCOURAGING FROM THE FEVER DIS-TRICTS.—Our readers will be glad to clearn that there was a heavy black frost at Memphis Friday night, and that ice about the sixteenth of an inch thick formed in the pools beyond the city limits yesterday morning. There has also been more or less frost at several other points where fever has prevailed, and we may now reasonably anticipate a rapid abatement of the disease at all ADDRESS

TO THE DEMORATIC-CONSERVATINE PAR-TY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The State executive committee congratulates the Democratic-Conservative party of North Carolina upon the result of the recent congressional elections at the North. These elections clearly indicate three things which are of consequence to us: First, that the people of this country are dissatisfied with the Reoublican party and are unwilling for the Republican leaders to afflict us longer with their ruinous measures and fraudulent practices. Second, that the Nationals do not meet with popular favor, and, as a separate organization, have utterly failed to impress themselves upon the country; and lastly, that the star of the Democratic party is still in the ascendant, and the people are looking to that party as the only one capable of restoring prosperity to the country, and able to administer the government on those constitutional and just principles, which are essential alike to the happiness of our citizens and to the perpetui ty of our institutions. Thus, in the elections held in eight States the Republicans have lost twelve members of Congress; the Nationals have elected four and the Democrats have elected twentythree, and have gained seven. These facts demonstrate that the peo-

ple intend to invest the Democratic pary with the full control of the national overnment. The Senate of the next Congress will be Democratic by a coniderable majority, and it is only necessary for the Democrats of the South to remain steadfast in their allegiance to our organization, and our triumph will

It is for us to determine whether the banner on which are inscribed Reconciliation, Home Rule and Financial Reform shall trail in the dust, or shall be borne on to victory.

Every consideration of interest, of

policy and of patriotism then urges us o prepare immediately for the approachng political struggle. Be assured, fellow-citizens, that with-

out preparation, it will be impossible to Let us not by our apathy, our lukewarmness and indifference postpone the accession to power of that party which alone has been able to check Republican corruption and to arrest the progress of our government toward a centralized

Let us be steadfast in our devotion to principle, true to our organization and ndeavor by every means to discountenance those independents and disorganzers who oppose our worthy standardpearers, freely and fairly chosen by the Democratic party in conventiontion as

In particular we desire to repeat what we have so often urged—the necessity of thorough local organization. It is the township committees who are charged with the most important of all party duties. To them is committed the duty of supervising the election, and devising means to bring out every Democratic voter to the polls. They ought to meet frequently, and advise and take counsel together how best to promote there ought to be appointed a committee of active, officient and prudent party

men, who will undertake to see that every Democrat in the precinct comes to polls and casts his ballot for our nominee. We therefore urge this upon the township committees; and if in any township it is neglected, we appeal to our Democratic friends there to send their conveyances for all their neighbors who otherwise might not attend the

Let it be clearly understood in every locality that he who fails to vote for our nominee, gives half a vote to the Republican party, and that the Conserva-tive who casts his ballot for an independeni is taking the surest means to break up and destroy the only party which can give relief to our afflicted country. We warn our fellow-citizens that great ends cannot be accomplished except at the cost of some inconvenience, and often through the sacrifice of our personal preference, and we appeal to every man who has the good of the people at heart to give a portion of one day to his country, and subordinating his individual preferences, cast his ballot for the nominee of the Conservative party.

For the Committee S. A. ASHE, Ch'n.

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE for November is noticeable for the diversity of its contents, which include several articles of a light and entertaining character, with others that deserve attention for the information conveyed in them. The opening paper, on Long Island, or to use the Indian name by which the author calls it, "Seawanhaka, the Island of Shells," is descriptive and historical, with numerous illustrations by wellknown artists, and beautifully engraved. Natural history is represented by a paper on "The Harvesting-Ants of Flori-da," whose curious habits and characteristics the author, Mrs. Mary Treat, has been the first to observe carefully and bring to the notice of the scientific world. George Kennan, author of "Tent Life in Liberia," concludes his interesting account of the "Unwritten Literature of the Caucasian Mountaineers.' Henry T. Finck writes of "Music in America," and L. Lejeune gives a lively and intelligent criticism of the pictures in the Paris Exposition. "Rambling Talk about the Negro" is by Jennie Woodville, whose sketches of negro life in former numbers of Lippincott have been highly appreciated. "Doctor Al-phego," by Annie Porter; "Descrted," by Edward Bellamy; and a humorous extravaganza entitled "The After-Dinof Representatives, if the people fail to elect. Twenty States must have a Democratic majority in the Country of the House of Representatives, if the people fail to elect. Twenty States must have a Democratic majority in the Country of the House of Representatives, if the people fail to elect. Twenty States must have a Democratic majority in the Country of the House of the Baroness Contalletto, with the two serials—"For Percival," now drawing to a close and "The After-Dimensional Contains of the Baroness Contalletto," with the two serials—"For Percival," now drawing to a close and "The After-Dimensional Contains of the Baroness Contailetto," with the two serials—"For Percival," now drawing to a close and "The After-Dimensional Contains of the Baroness Contailetto," with the two serials—"For Percival," now drawing to a close and "The After-Dimensional Contains of the Baroness Contailetto," with the two serials—"For Percival," now drawing to a close and "The After-Dimensional Contains of the Baroness Contailetto," with the two serials—"For Percival," now drawing to a close and "The After-Dimensional Contains of the Baroness Contailetto," and the two serials—"For Percival," now drawing to a close and the two serials—"For Percival," now drawing to a close and the two serials—"For Percival," and the two serials—"For Percival," now drawing to a close and the two serials—"For Percival," and the two serials—"For Percival, "The After-Dimensional Contains of the Contains now drawing to a close, and "Through Wiuding Ways"—offer a choice of read-ing in the way of fiction, while an ac-count of "Victor Hugo at Home," and other shert papers in the "Monthly Gossip" should not be overlooked.

> GOLDSBORO MESSENGER .- This very ably conducted paper has been considerably enlarged and improved in appearance. We are pleased to notice that the Messenger is in a flourishing

We understand there is a regularly organized gang of horse thieves who carry on operations in Guilford, Alamance and Randolph counties. They stole a span of mules from J. N. Candle, at New Salem, Randolph county, on the night of September 17th. That gentle man informs us that at least fifteen horses or mules have been stolen within the past four weeks .- Greensboro Patriot.

The State Fair.

Thousands of persons attended on Thursday last. Hon. Wm. M. Robbins was chosen Wednesday night to fill the place of Senator Thurman whe was to have delivered the agricultural address, but was detained by a recent attack of sickness. The Observer says:

"Without any preparation, but speak-ing from his own feelings and strong convictions, he eloquently appealed to the young men of the country to work for success through 'the nobility of la-The words of advice that he gave will sink into the hearts of the people, and they will remember the gallant man who gave them."

The Observer says: "The only military event of the day was the competitive practice by the teams of five men from each company, who shot for three prizes. The first was for the fine flag last year won by the Wilmington Light Infantry. This was borne off by the fine team of the Hor-net's Nest Riflemen. The Second Regiment seems determined to keep the col ors, having won them four times. The second prize, a military rifle, was won by a private of the Albemarle Rifles, who was also so fortunate as to win the the third prize, a handsome plume. The target practice was in charge of Lieut. Col. John W. Cotten, of the First Regiment.

In the glass-ball tournament Mr. E. J. Parrish of Durham, won the Greener gun. Farrish (representing Bradley) and Creech and Steele were tied. In the final score, Parish hit five balls at five shots. - Wilmington Star.

The Fair was a success, although in many of the departments the display was meagre. We will publish the premiums awarded in this section as soon as we get them. The officers of the Society are as follows:

President-Col. Thomas M. Holt. Secretary-C. B. Denson. Treasurer-P. A. Wiley.

The following Vice-Presidents were elected for the State at large: Capt S B Alexander, Mecklengburg B M Collins, Warren; Gen W P Roberts, Gates; W G Upchurch, Wake; Geo Allen, Craven; Gov Z B Vance,

Mecklenburg. JUDICIAL DISTRICT VICE PRESIDENTS. First District-Dr W R Capehart, Bertie; Jas. Newbold, Perquimans. Second District-Capt JR Thigpen Edgecombe; Dr D L Staton, Pitt. Third District-H Dortch, Wayne

Col W A Faison, Sampson.

Fourth District—A R Hicks, Duplin; Daniel Shaw, Pender. Fifth District—A A McKethan, Cum-berland; J L Robinson, Anson. Sixth District—P E Smith, Halifax; A Haywood, Wake.

Seventh District-D W Kerr, Alamance; Jos Lindley, Guilford. Eighth District—H W Fries, Forsyth Jos Thompson, Daaidson.
Ninth District—Dr T J Moore, Capt B Alexander, Mecklenburg. Tenth District—T A Nicholson, Iredell: A Shuford, Catawha. Eleventh District-Col T G Walton Major J W Wilson, Burke. Twelfth District-Hon J L Robinson,

Prof C D Smith, Macon.

Famine in Brazil. A terrible story of famine and pestilence in Brazil is told by a correspondent at Rio de Janeiro. There has been no rain for two years in a district as large as New England, the Middle Atlantic States, West Virginia, Ohio and Indiana combined, so that the wells and water courses are dry, and the cattle which the herdsmen and planters of that region keep in vast herds, have died of thirst. Worse than that, the people, perishing from lack of food and water, have fled into the streets of the cities for the scanty Government rations, quintuplying their population. There they have rotted in bestial immorality on the streets, small-pox yellow fever and dysentery sweeping them off by thousands Vile speculators have profited by the woes of these wretches, and the police and soldiers have abused them, and they have been transformed from peaceful tillers of the soil into outcasts so brutalized by want and abuse that they have eaten each other and accepted death as a welcome relief from their degradation and suffering.

How OUR COUNTRY STANDS IN THE PARIS EXPOSITION.—The Department of State has received a dispatch from the United States Minister at Paris, concerning the Exposition, now drawing to a close. The minister says that the Exposition has been eminently successfulin many respects the greatest that has ever been held—and reflects the highest credit on the French Republic for being able, in the presence of so much general depression, to make so magnificent a display. The minister says that we have just reason to feel proud of the American exhibit, although it was not as large as it should have been, and doubtless would have been, had the invitation of the French Government been sooner accepted, and had the Congressional appropriations been more liberal. As it is, the United States will bear off more prizes, according to the number of exhibitors, than any other country. We will take seven or eight grand prizes, and a very large number of gold, silver and bronze medals. The minister pays the highest compliment to the manner in which Commissioner McCormick has conducted the affairs of the American department, He has united rare good judgment, efficiency and economy to the most pleasing manners, and has won for our exhibit the highest commendations from all classes and nationalities. He has also been most happy in the selection of his assistants, who have most zealously and ably assisted him in all his efforts to worthily represent our country .- Washington Post.

A Terrible Affair. LYNCHBURG, VA., Oct. 16 .- A most errible and heart-rending scene occurred in this city to-night on the occasion of a marriage ceremony at the Court Street Colored Baptist church, which

was packed to its utmost capacity.

A fall of plastering alarmed the crowd, which became panic-stricken, jumping from the second and third-story windows, killing and wounding many.

The dead bodies of ten women have

peen identified. There are some fifteen wounded, son of whom are expected to die.

Beaufort Atlantic: A party of four vent out fishing a few days since, and, after catching more than fifty blue fish, finding that the wind was rather light for that kind of sport, anchored their boat and proceeded to fish for drums.— In less than an hour they caught twenty-three, weighing from fifteen to fifty

A little son of Capt. John N. Lewis vas kicked to death by a herse recently Heavy mast is reported throughout the Workingmen! Look to your interests

and save doctor bills by using Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. One hundred and seventy students at Chapel Hill, of whom fifty-five are bene-

Baptist State Convention meets at

Charlotte on November 5th. Wade H. Harris, of the Concord Sun, is to become the city editor of the new Wilmington Daily.

Wilson Advance: The young ladies in Granville go fox hunting. The young gentlemen of Wilson prefer deer hunting. No Opium! No Morphia or other dangerous drug is contained in Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup, for the relief of Colic, Teething, etc. Price 25 cents.

The estimated membership of the Methodist E. Church South, in this State, according to the Ralelgh Advocate is 70. 000. All branches of same Church, 115, At Waynesville, Haywood county, a

ircumference, with 6 inches of bark. A chestnut tree at same place is larger. The Shelby Aurora says hog cholers is prevaient in several sections of that county.—The Baptist Female College s to be located about three miles from

Lewis Carlton is now in Orange county jail accused of wife murder, Prof. Redd, of the University having found enough corosive sublimate in her stomach

The Statesville American learns that about 500 hogs have died recently in that portion of Iredell between Granite Hill and Sherrill's Ford, of cholera.

On the 11th inst., "University Day" was celebrated at Chapel Hill. It was the annual celegration of the laying of the corner stone of the University of N. C. President Battle made an interesting address. Mr. John W. Norwood, of Hillsboro, made a brief talk.

Oxford Torchlight: Let us have a day of general thanksgiving and prayer in this State, appointed by the Governor, and let all the people give according as they are able, a portion of their year's labor, in money or kind for the support of the North Carolina Orphans. If every man will give but a little, the aggre gate amount will abundantly benefit these little objects of charity, and many a little heart will be made happy.

Charlotte Democrat: The Board o Curators of the Missouri University have elected to the Chair of Modern Languages, Mrs. J. P. Fuller, daughter of the late Wm. A. Smith, D. D., formerly President of Randolph Macon College, Virginia. She is the widow of the late J. P. Fuller, of Lumberton, Robeson county, N. C. This is probably the first instance where a female was ever elected to a Professorship in a College in the United States.

"Walking Cases" of Fever.

ONE OF THE MOST HORRIBLE FEATURES OF THE EPEDEMIC IN THE SOUTHERN

A New Orleans physician in a private letter, writes that he follows the old

treatment in yellow fever, and has had over a hundred cases, with only sixteen deaths. Two of the latter were "walkng cases." The term is a technical one, understood in the yellow fever district. A "walking case" is a patient who re-fuses to go to bed and keeps his feet until he drops dead. Sometimes he refus-es to admit he has yellow fever; sometimes he realizes that he has the dread disease and despairs of recovery from the start. Sometimes the "walking case" manifests the most abject fear and displays the courage and indifference of spy led to execution. Sometimes the 'walking" is confined to the patient's chamber, and then again he roams the streets with the seal of death on his brow, the dreadful black vomit oozing from his lips-an object of horror to all whom he encounters. This stalking death is not an uncommon feature of life in New Orleans during the prevalence of an epidemic, Many who pass ed through the fearful ordeal of 1853, in which nearly eight thousand victims perished, will remember the case of John C-, a Memphis printer. He was a man of splendid physique and handsome presence, but an unfortunate love affair made him reckless. He developed a "walking case" of yellow fever, and for two days and nights roamed the streets and frequented the drink ing-houses of the city, in spite of all his friends could do, finally falling on the street, and dying before he could be conveyed to his lodgings. He would wipe the black vomit from his lips, hold up the handkerchief, critically examine the horrible exudation, and remark with grim humor that his "coffee" didn't agree with him that morning. Death is dreadful at best, but no disease presents so great horror as a "walking case" of vellow fever.

Some very wild rumors about a negro rising at Waterproof. La., were afloat in the papers; but they turn out to have been greatly exaggerated. There has been no outbreak, and none is probable. Everything is quiet. A bundred armed citizens went from Natchez, but found there was no cause for nlarm. The New York *Herald* has a telegram from Natchez, dated the 17th, which gives the

Natchez, dated the 17th, which gives the origin of the alarm as follows:
"Ou Monday last the negroes, in large numbers, passed through Waterproof on their way to a mass meeting some miles above the town, and in passing through some of them were very insulting and very threatening in their language. The citizens of Waterproof doubtless had good cause for apprehension and a more passing and apprehension and a more passing and apprehension and a more passing and apprehension apprehension apprehension and apprehension apprehe cause for apprehension, and a messe ger was sent to this city asking for aid to save the lives and the honor of the women and children and the property of

the town." On Saturday there was a row at the house of Mr. Fairfax, when Capt. Peck was killed, and three persons were wounded. A gin on the Burn place, with sixty bales of cotton, was burned This appears to be the extent of the vi-olence. Gov. Nicholls was called upon for troops, but they were not sent, as quiet had been restored.

FOR SALE

ONE BUREAU, ONE BOOKCASE, ONE WARDROBE.

Can be seen at the residence of Mr. C. L. Rights. Terms made known on applying to Mr. T. F. Crist.

SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATB.

n Stokes County, containing so 477 ACRES,

more or less, and known as the plantation of Abram Lewis. Said lands are sold to satisfy a certain mortgage deed made by said Lewis to I. G. Lash.

THOMAS B. LASH, WILLIAM A. LEMLY, WILLIAM A. LASH. Adm'rs of I. G. Lash

Geo. B. Everitt. Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law,

Sept. 24, 1878.

WINSTON, N. C., WILL practice in the Courts of the Eighth Judicial District, in the Supreme Court, and n the Federal Courts.

OFFICE in the one occupied by the late

All business intrusted to my care shall receive prompt attention. We know Mr. Everitt well; he is an ac

complished gentleman and a good lawyer, and we cheerfully recommend him as such to the citizens of Forsyth poplar tree measures 33 feet 3 inches in Judge R. P. Dick, Hon. W. N. H. Smith, W. H. Bailey, C. S. Hauser, S. C. C. 34-tf

**ENCOURAGE** HOME INDUSTRY Z. G. HEGE,

G. HEGE, M. B. BITTING, of SALEM, N. C. OF BETHLEHEM, SIEWERS' OLD FURNITURE & COFFIN

SHOP AGAIN OPENED.

THE WINSTON FURNITURE ANI COFFIN COMPANY have rented J. D. SIEWERS' CABINET SHOP and all the machinery, where they intend to keep on hand and make to order, all kinds of FUR-NITURE and COFFINS. They have the most competent mechanics in their employ-ment, and are able to do any kind of jobs

ordered from them.
All kinds of REPAIRING, UPHOLSTER-ING, SAW FILING, &c., done in the most thorough and skillful manner. Z. G. Hege will be glad to see all his old friends, in town and country, at any time.
A full supply of COFFINS, all sizes, always

Call at the Shop opposite Piedmont Ware nouse, Winston, N. C., and at J. D. Siewers Old Stand, Salem, N. C. Address, WINSTON FURNITURE & COFFIN CO. Winston and Salem, Sept. 5, 1878. 1y.

FIFTY-FIRST YEAR

THE

FARMERS' AND PLANTERS' ALMANAC FOR THE YEAR

e usual Astronomical Calculations, care fully and correctly prepared. Interest Table.
Agricultural Matter. Lors of Fun. Useful
Receipts. Home Enterprise Government Receipts. Home Enterprise. Government, Public Works, Courts and Members of Con gress of North Carolina. Government of the United States. Courts of South Carolina and South-Western Virginia. Rates of Postage, &c. Last year three editions of this popular

Early orders are respectfully solicited. FOR SALE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL L. V. & E. T. BLUM. SALEM, N. C.

Almanac were issued.

SUPPORT LOCAL INDUSTRY. TO THE CITIZENS OF FORSYTH

WOULD MOST RESPECTFULLY IN form the citizens of Winston

and the surrounding country that I have CIGAR FACTORY. and have on hand a large stock of fine

HAVANA AND SEED CIGARS of my own manufacture which I offer at prices DEFYING COMPETITION. will keep on hand the following brands CHURRICA. BEST HAVANA, ROYAL HAVANA,

THE SILVER LAKE, THE INDIAN QUEEN, FLOR DEL HABANA, THE PRIDE OF WINSTON, THE PRIDE OF SALEM, THE PRIDE OF DURHAM. THE DUKE OF DURHAM LITTLE CONRAD, and THE STANDARD HABANA. My Store is fitted up exclusively for

SMOKER'S GOODS, nd I will keep on hand all the celebrated brands of

SMOKING TOBACCO, including Blackwell's Durham Bull, Duke's Pro Bone Publico, Gail & Ax's Little Joker, Leak's Southern Belle, and Jones' Celebrated

(fine for Cigarettes.) ALL KINDS OF PIPES. Meerschaum, Briar, Apple and Clay. Also Cigarettes and Cigarette Holders. All kinds of Cigar Holders, Cigar Cases, and all other goods that are to be found in any first-class

ore on Broadway, New York. CALL and EXAMINE

my stock before purchasing elsewhere. Store on Court House Square (Dr. V. O Thompson's Old Stand.) SAM'L MERRILL. Winston, N. C., Oct. 3-1878. 6 mo.

Dr. V. O. Thompson, Druggist & Pharmaceutist,

Winston, N. C.

HAS THE Oldest and Largest Drug House in Winston. He is constantly increasing and improving his Goods are sold as cheap as any reliable

house can sell. Particular attention paid to compounding nedicines, Call on us before purchasing, PAINTS, OILS &

DYE-STUFFS A SPECIALTY.

November 29, 1877.

SEMPER PARATUS.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of OCTOBER next, we will sell at public auction, for eash, at the door of the First National Bank of Salem, N. C., two tracts of land, lying on the waters of Neatman Creek, in State of Neatman Creek, OF SALEM,

> KEEP IN STOCK AND OFFER AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, A

Fine & Varied Assortment of Dress Goods. BLEACHED MUSLINS, Choice Styles New FALL PRINTS, NOTIONS, and FANCY GOODS, including Hosiery, Buttons, Threads, Gloves, Toilet Soaps, &c. Looking Glasses of different sizes, Umbrellas at all prices. Choice COFFEES and SUGARS, OIL CLOTHS, Floor and Table, Daily expected, A fine lot of LADIES' VEILS, Gentlemen's Saxony and Nutria HATS. TOILET and LAUNDRY SOAPS.

A. T. Stewart & Co's Superior CASHMERES and ALPACAS. Our Agency for CARPETS continues, and we can offer all styles at from 10 to 15-percent less than last winter' sprices.' Goods delivered promptly in Winston and Salem, and mailable packages sent to the country, free of charge,

AUGUST 8th, 1878.

WINSTON, N. C., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE, GRASS SEEDS, FERTILIZERS & DRIED FRUITS.

RECEIVE NEW GOODS NEARLY EYERY DAY, AND ALL THEIR ROOMS are kept filled with well selected Goods which they sell at BOTTOM PRICES. They invite their customers and public generally, to call and examine for themselves

They have a

MOST VARIED AND COMPLETE STOCK,

THE LARGEST IN TOWN

500 PIECES PRINTS, ASSORTED; Best Stock of Black Alpacas in Winston;

COTTON YARNS, SHEETINGS, PLAIDS, GINGHAMS, DRILLING, LINSEYS, WORSTEDS DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, CASSIMERS, ERIES' JEANS, CLOTHS, JEANS, LINENS, COTTINETTS, SKIRTS, GENTLEMEN'S AND LADIES' MERINO UNDERWEAR and BLANKETS. A FULL LINE OF NOTIONS, MEN'S GLOVES, HATS, HARDWARE, NAILS, WHITE LEAD, (cheap) OILS,

VARNISHES, HORSE AND MULE SHOES, AXES, ROPE, GLASS, PUTTY, WOODENWARE, DRUGS, CANNED GOODS, OYSTERS, CRACKERS, GROCERIES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, FINE AND COMMON SYRUP, MEAT, LARD, COFFEE, SUGAR, &C. 500 SACKS COARSE AND FINE SALT. 2,000 POUNDS OF SOLE LEATHER, 2,000 PAIRS BOOTS AND SHOES OF EVERY GRADE, CALL AND SEE THEM. We keep a full line of SHOES FOR LADIES AND MISSES, made at Winchester, Va., every pair of which we warrant. We also have a very large stock of all grades of other shoes.

DRIED FRUITS AND ALL COUNTRY PRODUCE TAKEN IN EXCHANGE FOR MERCHANDISE.

Our facilities for handling Goods and Produce are not surpassed by any house, here or elsewhere, in this country, and we at all time pay full market price for all saleable produce. All our prices are based on Cash.—We do this believing it to be the fairest way for both seller and buyer.

**ALLISON & ADDISON'S** 



COMPLETE MANURE FOR TOBACCO AND WHEAT. Is the cheapest Fertilizer, according to grade, on the market, and has given almost universal satisfaction. Standard guaranteed. We refer to 300 farmers in this and adjoining counties, who have been and are using it. We also keep fresh ground PLASTER and No. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO. ALL OUR SEEDS ARE FIRST CLASS.

and are from the well known Seedsmen of Richmond, Va., Allison & Addison. We now have in stock both at wholesale and retail, in any quantities, Clover Seed, Orchard Grass Seed, Herd's Grass Seed, Timothy Seed, Blue Grass Seed, German Millet Seed, and other varieties of Seeds.

ISAAC H. NELSON, of Stokes County,

NEWTON H. MEDEARIS, of Forsyth County,

JOHN W. MILLER, of Davidson County, are with us and invite their friends to come and see them. They offer o the trade inducements unsurpassed by any house here. Respectfully,

HINSHAW & CO., Agents.

Winston, Aug. 8th, 1878.

Trees and Plants. WE invite the attenour large and complete stock of Standard and Dwarf

APPLE TREES, Standard and Dwarf

PEACH TREES Standard and Dwarf PEAR TREES.

APRICOT, CHERRY, QUINCE NECTA-RINE, Trees, of the most improved varieties GRAPE VINES, STRAWBERRY AND RASPBERRY PLANTS.

Our Descriptive Catalogue sent free

Cedar Cove Nursery, Red Plains, Yadkin County, N. C.

CRAFT & SAILOR.

Pond's Medicines. HEALING AND COMFORTING

TOILET SOAP—A mild form of Pond's EXTRACT, for bathing and softening the skin, &c. OINTMENT-For Burns, Scalds, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Eruption, Chapped Hands,

Piles, &c. DLASTER-VERY SUPERIOR, of desc go, Pains in the Back, Pleurisy, &c. CATARRH REMEDY.-Embodies the HEALING VIETUES OF POND'S EXTRACT, which is a great specific for Catarrh, modified especially for delicate and sensitive

FOR SALE AT THE SALEM BOOKSTORE.

Send 81 for 35 pkts. Flower Seeds, 15 for 50c., 7 for 25c., or 25 pkts. Veg's for 12 for 50c. The FLORAL TRIBUTE, a 100 page Floral work with colored plate, foc. with either of the above packages seeds, two years free. Stamps good as cash.

W. H. REID, Rochester, N. Y.

CARPETS

THE people of this vicinity have long felt the necessity of having a larger and bet-ter assortment of Carpets to select from than has ever been kept in the place before. That want is now fully supplied. We have secured

Richardson's Carpet Exhibitor,

A WONDERFUL INVENTION for showing Carpets; a brief description of the use of which we give below.

With the use of the Carpet Exhibitor, we show from a Sample just how the Carpet looks on a very large room, multiplying the Sample a thousand times, matched and shown as perfect as when the carpet is made up and nailed upon the floor. In this way we are now prepared to show you a

NEW YORK WHOLESALE STOCK.

We have made special arrangements with one of the Largest Houses in New York, to fill all our orders for Carpets, and will show you a larger assortment to select from than has ever been kept outside of a wholesale

We keep samples of all NEW AND DESIRABLE PATTERNS.

which are not kept in stock outside of large cities. This way of buying Carpets has now become popular, and we show what you would otherwise have to go to New York to find. We can sell as cheap for cash as you can buy for cash in New York, and there being no remnants to take off the profits, we are enabled to sell on a very small commission, and most respectfully invite the public to exam ine our stock, and satisfy themselves.

IF YOU WANT A CARPET

of any dimensions, bring a correct measur of your room and we guarantee to suit you Please call and see us, whether you wis to buy or not, as it is no trouble to show goods.

PATTERSON & CO., CARPETS, DRY GOODS and GENERAL

Main Street, Salem. N. C. NEW STYLES OF Paper & Envelopes AT THE BOOK STORE.

NEW CORN 40 cents.

WHITE WASH is being applied.

HEAVY FROST is nipping vegetation.

FRESH PORK, retail price, 8 and 9 cents a pound. 6 cents by the cwt.

PARTRIDGE shocting is in season now

THE town boys speak of getting up shooting match.

COURT WEEK - a large crowd in

S. T. MICKEY and family have gone to Mt. Airy.

THE military returned Saturday morning from the Fair.

An infant child of Mr. J. H. Masten, died in Winston, of diptheria, Tuesday,

and Saturday night. THE Mineral Spring culvert is about

completed.

REGULAR schedule upon our Rail Road this week.

Rev. Dr. Mays discoursed in the Baptist Church Sunday morning and evening. "OLD BOREAS," unpleasantly chilly,

was an the rampage Friday and Saturday Buggies .- At Mr. White's establish ment in WINSTON, good Buggies can be

had at from \$80 to \$100. THE health of our worthy neighbor, A. Butner, of the Salem Hotel, is improving

SORGHUM mills still on the run. Excellent home manufactured molassess

can be had. NEARLY every week we record thieving in or about town. Bull-dog and shot-

gun applications are needed. SATURDAY the teachers of Public Schools meet at the Court-House to or-

ganize a County Teachers' Association THE ladies have lots of twittering in and about the millinery shops, these days. Time for new hats, you know.

AT MRS. DOUTHIT'S another nice lot of Ladies' CLOAKS and Shetland Wool SHAWLS.

An infant child of Mr. P. Dalton, of Winston, was interred in the cemetery Sunday afternoon.

CORN HUSKING SONGS are becoming frequent. The crops of this section are generally good.

THE ladies are eager for a County Fair and already speak of their work towards the exhibit.

A NEW millinery and ladies' turnishing store, has been opened at R. A. Jenkin's old stand.

A DROVE of horses, some fine looking animals among them, passed through town, Tuesday.

THE Internal Revenue investigation trial is going on and that's all we know. 'Tis a strictly "private" affair.

HIDE your straw hats and light apparel. Something more substantial in vogue at present.

SOMEBODY shot a pig, the property of Uncle Charley Morris, just beyond the in the building beyond the creek. Meetcreek, a few nights since. It was a very ings are being held to that effect, and uncalled for act.

A BIG MEETING at Mt. Tabor church, and also at Red Bank, Sunday. A protracted service is in progress at the latter named place.

PLANTATION FOR SALE.-A plantation of 105 acres, half woodland, within two miles of Winston. Enquire at this office. ‡

THE I. O. G. Templars will give an entertainment at Tise's Hall in a few weeks. Several excellent temperance plays are to be given.

SUPERIR COURT, His Honor, Judge Graves, presiding. No cases of importance have been decided as yet. Judge Graves gives general satisfaction.

OUR young friend Samuel Person is at present engaged reading law under His Honor, Judge Buxton. Success "Judge Sammy" in thy aspirations.

STREET MCADAMIZING is being carried on quite extensively now by order of the Winston Commissioners with Wm. Barrow, Esq., as the "boss,"

Something very much desired by the young ladies, boys, is another pleasure party. How about it? Can you not gratify the fair damsels?

MAYOR A. B. Gorrell, of Winston was elected Major of the 1st Batallion of the

State Guards at the Fair. Dr. Robah F. Gray has been appoint-. ed by the Governor and Commander-in- and kicked High Price out, and still con-Chief, an Assistant Surgeon General of tinues to sell Hardware and Stoves cheaper the State Guards.

Ir you want to buy a "possum" dog, don't tell your boy friends of it. They'll send you every old cur that comes along. You bet!" and blandly smiles.

THE New Garden Fair will be held to-day, [Thursday,] the 24th. Every effort has been made to make the occasion present its wonted attractiveness. The exhibit will be larger than ever before except in the fruit department.

SALEM cannot be surpassed in educational facilities. There are in session 5 private Schools and a District School for the white and one for the colored children. All can boast of a fair attendance the present term.

THE Winston Amateur Minstrels anticipate giving another performance next week. The troupe have recently purchased a Grand Waters piano, 7 octave, and are desirous of raising funds for payment of the same.

Two of the Light Infantry boys when about starting home from the Fair, got into a little melee at the Raleigh depot. MUSICAL SOCIETY practice Tuesday Report first had it a serious affair. But t wasn't. Only playing soldier you

> HOUDANS!-HOUDANS! !- A Houdan cooster and hens, and young cocks and pullets for sale, at 50 cents apiece. These fowls are excellent layers. Enquire at

FROM THE WEST .- We notice among is again Zach. Watson, Henry Watson, Wm. Brendle and wife and Thomas Cook. They are visiting their former homes, having removed to Indiana some vears since.

WE took a drive through Waughtown, Sunday, and found the village much improved in appearance. A number of the residences have been re-modeled in a very neat and tasty manner, and in its inhabitants we always find a clever and social-disposed people.

TAKE good care of the little folks, and guard against diptheria, which is lurking about. Several dear little buds have been fatally visited by the malady in our sister town Winston during the past few weeks, and the utmost care has, we are pleased to say been taken, with success, to prevent its spreading.

THE Greenback Advocate, an imposition in the journalistic world, published at rates far below cost, fails at times to reach many of its subscribers here. And no wonder, when the postage very near covers the subscription price of the sheet. Not much reliance to be put in cheap publications.

Dr. S. MARTIN, a former citizen of this place, now living in Winston, comes to the front with a patent pumping apparatus, an ingenious invention. The Dr. proposes to perform double the work of the ordinary pump and is at present engaged completing a perfect model .-We will give a full description when completed.

A smile illumed her handsome face, As she left S. H. Smith's Drug place : And in her hand she carried a set Of useful articles for her toilet. The reason why she did smile so, Was because Smith sold her the set so low

WE call attention to the advertisement of Mr. J. E. Mickey. He is well known as an energetic business man, and he offers to the public the largest and cheapest lot of Cooking Stoves ever exhibited here before. Go and see for yourselves, 10 A. M. and get the best for the least money.

An effort is afloat among the colored people to divide the District School .-There is at present but one School for the children of both towns, in session how the colored bretheren will settle the matter remains to be seen. Farabee, the colored divine, urges the proposition as he wishes the position of teacher in the new district. An axe to grind, &c.

SUNDAY, several Sabbath Schools and algoodly number of friends assembled at the Waughtown Church, spending a portion of the day in singing, etc. We were there a portion of the afternoon, and listened to several beautiful airs well rendered by the Schools. Rev. E. Rondthaler, upon invitation, came out about 3:30 p. m. and addressed the congregation. It was truly a pleasant Sabbath spent and all present heartily expressed a wish for an early repitition of so harmonious a gathering.

SURRY COURT. - Important cases .-State vs. George Weatherly-Horse stealing-found guilty; seven years in the

penitentiary. State vs. Sidney Matthews and Frank Humphreys-Murder-found guilty of manslaughter; Mathews 12 months and Humphreys 18 months in the penitentia-

ry. Appeal taken. State vs. Amos Bryan-Murder-found guilty of manslaughter; five years in the penitentiary.

State vs. James Collins-Assault with intent to kill-plead guilty; plea overruled and defendant bound over .-- Visitor.

A fight occurred at the Hardware Store of S. E. Allen, in Winston, the other day, between a Mr. High Price and his cousin, Mr. Low Price. Mr. Allen, who is in favor of quick sales and short profits, interfered ded the names of several new members. than any house in the State.

THE SHOOTING MATCH at Jim Shutt's Saturday, was, as we predicted, a "big occasion." A beef, one of those large Isn't that so L-? And he answers kind, weighing one hundred to the quarter, was the stake. So eager were the sportsmen, that night came on and lamplight shooting was indulged in. The lucky marksmen were Jerry Hauser, col., Wes. Fries, col., John Chaffin, col., A. but not least on the list, "Uncle Billy," who has a hundred weight of fresh beef more in his larder now, for winter

WE learn from the Lynchburg (Va.) News that a white man named Harrison Poe, claiming to hail from Salem, N. C., was arrested in that city on Friday last, charged with stealing a steer. The Mayor ordered him to receive thirty-nine lashes with a cowhide, which were duly administered.—Goldsboro Messenger.

There was a boy by the name of Henry Poe, living in Waughtown, 3 miles east of Salem, who left home some time since and was last heard from in Virginia. It and more lively interest in the noble may be the same fellow.

LEWIS YOKELY, col., is the individual who so unceremoniously entered E. A. Ebert's store. The culprit was caught near Lewisville, Saturday night, by officer Chas. Stockton, accompanied by W. G. Bahnson, with several neighbors. The prisoner was tried before J. W. Fries, Esq., who bound him over in a bond of \$500, and giving no bail, went to board with A. Bevel. The coat Yokely wore, by a scrap in possession of Mr. Ebert, is supposed to be the one stolen from Wesley Rominger, noticed last week, and it is thought that several thefts from stores near Lewisville and in Winston, were committed by this fellow.

Some unknown person or persons set fire to a straw stack near the barn of Mr: Harrison Reed, a few miles from town, Thursday evening. Mr. Reed was away from home at the time, and his family seeing the flames went out to try extinguish them. Thinking that probably this was done to leave the dwellinghouse free for pillage, they returned and found that effort had been made to break open a bureau drawer, where money was usually kept. The thief seeing them returning made good his escape. Nothing was taken. Twice has this occurred, at the same place, and evidently by some one who seems familiar with the locality. The neighbors kindly assisted in keeping the fire from the barn and other outbuildings. Nothing was burned but two straw stacks.

THE YADKIN SURVEY. - From the Charlotte Observer we learn that a party of gentlemen belonging to the U.S. Survey Service, Messrs. S. W. Evans, M. D. Paschall, Fred. C. Fisher, Ed. F. Taggart and S. Barr, passed through that ity last Saturday, on their way to Wilkesboro, from which point they will commence the survey of the Yadkin river to the bridge below Salisbury, a distance of about 130 miles, after the completion of which they will proceed to Dan river, commencing at Danbury, in Stokes county, and survey that to Clarksville, Va., about 150 miles, and then to Roanoke Station on the Staunton river, on R. & D. R. R., and go to Brook Neal, Campbell county, a distance of 50

Proceedings of the Sunday-School Convention at Waughtown.

In response to an invitation issued to all the Sunday Schools in Forsyth county to send delegates to a Convention to be held in Waughtown, Saturday, October 19th, the representatives of a number of Schools assembled in the church at

At 10.30 Mr. W. H. Shepperd explained the object of the Convention as being an effort to arrive at the best possible mode of conducting Sunday School work in our county, and to create a deeper interest, both among the young and old, in this glorious cause.

The Convention then proceeded to organize by electing S. H. Everett Chairman, F. D. L. Messer and Byron L. Spaugh, Secretaries, after which the Chairman read the 12th chapter of Ecclesiastes and B. L. Spaugh invoked the Divine aid and blessing upon the deliberations of the Convention.

At the request of the Chair, the Secretaries proceeded to enroll the names of the delegates present, from which it at Waughtown, Eden Chapel, Salem, Elm Street (Salem) Baptist, Methodist, Episcopal and Moravian Schools of Winston, Cold Spring, New Friendship, Pleasant Fork, Friedberg, Bethel, Kernersville M. E. and the Baptist school

at Clemmonsville were represented. On motion of W. H. Shepperd, a committee of six was appointed to prepare a programme of various topics for discussion in the afternoon session.

The Chair appointed the following delegates as such Committee: Rev. Prof. Trawick, Rev. J. C. Pat-

terson, B. L. Spaugh, E. A. Ebert and W. H. Shepperd. On motion the Chair was added, make ing a committee of six.

On motion of W. C. Clodfelter a committee of three was appointed to secure the services of some minister to preach before the Convention on the following day (Sunday).

The Chair appointed delegates W. C. Clodfelter, S. A. Hege and F. D. L. Messer such committee. On motion of E. A. Ebert, the Convention adjourned to meet at

o'clock, P. M. AFTERNOON SESSION. The Convention assembled in church at 1 o'clock, P. M. The Secretaries called the roll and ad-

The report of the Committee on Topics for Discussion was then submitted as

I. What is the real object of a Sunday School? II. What is the best mode of conduct

ing a Sabbath School? III. How can a teacher best interest hi Sides, col., Mr. James Shutt, and last IV. What are the needful qualifications

of a Sunday School teacher? V. What is the best method of sustaining a Sunday School treas-VI. How can parents be induced to take

a lively interest in the Sunday

School cause? These topics were then taken up separately for discussion and were argued by Revs. Trawick, Patterson and Rondthaler and B. L. Spaugh, E. A. Ebert and J. T. Lineback, who endeavored in their remarks to elevate the standard of Sun-

At 4 P. M. the Chairman called on the Committee on Service, who reported that Rev. Edward Rondthaler, pastor of the Moravian church at Salem had been secured to preach on the following day at 3 o'clock.

copy of the proceedings of this convention be sent to the various county papers for publication. The exercises of the day having been closed with a fervent prayer by Rev.

A resolution was then passed that a

Edward Rondthaler, on motion, the Convention adjourned. S. H. EVERETT, Chairman. B. L. SPAUGH, } Secretaries.

F. D. L. MESSER.

An Astonishing Fact. A large portion of the American people are to-day dying from the effects of Dyspepsia or disordered liver. The result of these diseases upon the masses of intelligent and val uable people is most alarming, making life actually a burden instead of a pleasant existence of enjoyment and usefulness as it ought to be. There is no good reason for this, if you will only throw aside prejudice and skepticism, take the advice of Druggists and your friends, and try one bottle of Green's August Flower. Your speedy relief is certain. Millions of bottles of this medicine have been given away to try its virtues, with satisfactory results in every case. You can buy a sample bottle for 10 cents. Three doses will relieve the worst case. Positively sold by all Druggists on the Western Continent.

MARRIED. In this county, recently, Mr. SAMUEL YOKELY, aged 78, to a Miss TACKLE.

DIED.

In this vicinity, on Tuesday last, Mr. WILLIAM GIBBINS, aged about 59 years. His remains were conveyed to and in terred at Friedland on Wednesday. He was a well-known citizen.

On Saturday last, Mrs. NANCY SPAUGH, consort of Christian Spaugh, of Broadbay township, aged about 70 years.

Near Oak Ridge, in Guilford county, on October 10th, Mr. JAMES McCuiston, being one among the last of the old soldiers of the war of 1812, aged 82 years and 7 days. In this county, on Friday last, Mr. ALFRED HAMPTON, aged 61 years, 10

THE MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY PATTERSON & CO., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MERCHANTS.

PRODUCE. Whent, \$1.00 to \$1.10; Old corn, 56 to 00; New corn, 00; Rye, 50 to 55; Oats, 30; Flaxseed, \$1 00; Feathers, (new)40; Butter 12½ to 15; Eggs, 10; Beeswax, 21 to 24; Flour, \$2 50 to \$0 00; Meal, per lb., 11c.; Bacon, Western Sides, :8 to 81; Home Sides, 8; Hams, 10; Should ers, 7; Lard,9 to 10; Chickens, 121 to 15.

DRIED FRUIT. Blackberries, 4½; Cherries, 12½ to 13½; Apples, 3 to 5; Unpared Halves, 2 to 5; Unpared Quarters 2. Choice Pared Peaches 81. Damsons, 9.

STAPLE GOODS. Sugars, Brown 84 to 94; White, 104 to 121; Coffees, Rio, 15 to 19; Extra Fancy, 20; Yarns, 90; Sheeting 61 to 7; Plaids, 81 to 9; Soda, 5; Kerosene Oil, per gallon, 18; Syrup, per gallon, 25; Salt, per sack, \$1 10, \$1 15, \$1 20, \$1 90.

The above represents wholesale prices. Retail prices are higher, except for salt. Winston Tobacco Market.

\$1 50 to \$2 50 2 60 to 3 00 0 00 to Smokers Common 3 50 to 7 00 to 10 00 2 50 to 3 50 to was ascertained that the Sunday School Bright Wrappers, Common. 10 00 to 12 00 Fine ..... 25 00 to 40 00 Fancy..... 50 00 to 75 00

STOVES-STOVES-STOVES!



COOKING STOVES ever offered in this market and at greatly REDUCED PRICES.

THE UNDERSIGNED has the larges

Stove Pipes and Fixtures always on hand. ROOFING AND GUTTERING promptly attended to. A general assortment of

Salem, N. C., Oct. 24, 1878.

TIN WARE, Wholesale and Retail, always to be found at the "BIG COFFEE POT. Prices to suit the times. VEGETINE.

Rev. J. P. LUDLOW, Writes: 178 BALTIC STREET, Brooklyn, N. Y. Nov. 14, 1874.

H. R. STEVENS, Esq. Dear Sir.—From personal benefit received by its use, as well as from personal knowledge of those whose cures thereby have seemed almost miraculous, I can heartily and sincerely recommend the VEGETINE for the complaints which it is claimed to cure. complaints which it is claimed to cure JAMES P. LUDLOW, Late Pastor Calvary Baptist Church, Sacramento, Cal.

VEGETINE SHE RESTS WELL.

SOUTH POLAND, Me., Oct., 11, 1876.

Mr. Stevens: Dear Sir:---I have been sick two years with the liver complaint, and during that time have taken a great many different medicines, but none of them did me any good. I was restless at nights, and had no appetite. Since taking the VEGETINE I rest well and relish my food. Can recommend the VEGETINE Yours respectively, Mars.
Witness of the above,
Mr. George M. Vaughan,
Medford, Mass. Yours respectfully, Mrs. ALBERT RICKER day School work, and to create a deeper

VEGETINE GOOD FOR THE CHILDREN. BOSTON HOME, 14 TYLER STREET,

MR. H. R. STEVENS: DEAR SIR:—We feel that the children in OF AR SIR:—We teet that the children in our home have been greatly benefited by the Vegetine you have so kindly given us from time to time, especially those troubled with the Scrofula. With respect,

Mrs. N. WORMELL, Matron.

VEGETINE Rev. O. T. WALKER, Says: PROVIDENCE, R. I., 164 TRANSIT

STEVENS, Esq. I feel bound to express with my signature I feel bound to express with my signature the high value I place upon your VEGETINE.

My family have used it for the last two years. In nervous debility it is invaluable, and I recommend it to all who may need an invigorating tonic. O. T. WALKER, Formerly Pastor Bowdoin-square Church Boston, Mass.

VEGETINE. NOTHING EQUAL TO IT.

South Salem, Mass., Nov. 14, 1876. Mr. H. R. Stevens. Dear Sir:—I have been troubled with Scrofula, Canker, and Liver Complaint for three years. Nothing ever did me any good until I commenced using the Vegeting.—I am now getting along first-rate, and still using the VEGETINE. I consider there is nothing equal to it for such complaints.— Can heartly recommend it to everybody. Yours truly, Mrs. LIZZIE M. PACKARD,

VEGETINE. Recommended it Thoroughly. Mr. STEVENS. SOUTH BOSTON.

No. 16 Lagrange Street, South Salem, Mass

Dear Sir :- I have taken several bottles of your VEGETINE, and am convinced it is a valuable remedy for Dyspepsia, Kidney Complaint, and General Debility of the system. I can heartily recommend it to all sufferers from the above complaints. Yours respectfully, Mrs. MUNROE PARKER.

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NOTICE.

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THOS. B. LASH,
W. A. LASH,
W. A. LEMLY,

May 16, 1878-tf.

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Silver Spray Colonge and Lundborg's Perfumes always on hand. A lot of best twilled SILK PARASOLS and SUN PROTECTORS, SHETLAND Mool Fringe, &c., &c.
Mrs. Douthit returns thanks for the very liberal encouragmeent received, and hopes
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Salem, N. C., Sept. 28, 1878.

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nce and their co J. BLICKENDERFER. JOHN G. WILLIAMS, President, W. H. CROW, Vice-President, W. S. PRIMROSE, Secretary and Treasurer, I. DEVEREAUX Supervisor.

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BY VIRTUE OF A CERTAIN DEED OF TRUST made ro me as Trustee for BY VIRTUE OF A CERTAIN DEED OF TRUST made ro me as Trustee for I. G. LASH, on the 12th day of June, 1877, by Samuel T. Mickey and wife, I will sell at public auction for cash, on Wednesday the 9th day of October next, at the door of the First National Bank of Salem, N. C., Lot 122 on Salt Street, in the town of Salem, with good two story brick dwelling and all necessary outhouses. Also at the same time and place, a certain tract of land lying about 4 miles from Salem, near the Clemmonsville road, known as MICKEY'S VINEYARD, containing some 61 acres more or less. w. A. LEMLY, Trustee

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#### Agriculture.

Causes Why Horses Become Blind. A great many have noticed that among all domestic animals the horse is the one which suffers the most from ailments of the eye, and the one that gets blind most frequently. There are especially five causes of disease in the eyes of horses.

HIGH FODDER-RACKS. The first lies in the high fodder-racks These are in all ordinary stalls so fastened above the cribs, that the animal must pull the hay from the rack in a position which requires its neck to be stretched out, and with its head and eyes turned upwards. Thus it often happens that a beard of grain-which, as every one knows, is armed with little hooks-drops into the eye of the animal and fastens itself in such a secure way, that all the water flowing from the lachrymal duct is not able to remove it. An inflammation of the eye sets in, often causing the loss of that organ in consequence of the false or even cruel treatment to which it is often sub-

AMMONIA IN STALLS. A second cause is the sharp and biting vapor in the stable. The sharp ammoniacal gas produced in the stable, which ever brings the tears from human eyes, must also do harm to those of horses. It is commonly believed that the latter are used to it, but that idea is totally wrong. The biting vapor from the stalls, which

some think impossible to remove, can very easily be destroyed by cleanliness and careful management. Fortunately there are numerous horse stables in which there is not the least feeling of it. It is not necessary to use means of disinfection, such as gypsum, vitriol, etc.; cleanliness is a thorough remedy. The floor of the stalls, however, must not be so arranged that it absorbs the urine, etc., and so prepares a substratum of foul smells.

RADLY-LIGHTED STARLES The horse, although it looks straight forward much more than most animals, yet does not do so nearly as much as man, and therefore requires in its habitation an arrangement of light quite different from that in its owner's dwelling. Give the horse light from only one side, and it will direct only one of its eyes towards it, but the other eye will be in the shade; this inequality weakens both eyes. Put it in such a position that it looks into the dark, which is certainly unnatural, and when taken out of the stable the abrupt change from darkness to light will harm it. To place it straight against the light, gives the latter a blinding effect which is also injurious to the eyes. The horse-stable should therefore always receive its light from above, either through skylights or through windows placed near the ceiling in the wall to which the animal's head is turned as he stands in the stall. Moreover, the stable should be always bright, as bright indeed as daylight, for the horse is not a night or twilight animal, and is in no need of an artificial darkness, like fattening stock.

THE USE OF BLINKERS. The fourth and the principal cause of the evil is to be found in the use of the blinkers. The eves of the horse, as it is well known, lie at an acute angle with the nose-bone. They look, therefore, straight out sideways, but command a far larger view than those of men. To prevent the animals from being startled by objects suddenly seen, blinkers are used, square shades which compel the eye to look only straight ahead. But the horse's eye is not constructed for this purpose and is therefore perpetually strained. The inventor of blinkers had certainly the human eye in mind when he hit upon his device. A shade always attached to the human eyes would be almost harmless, and well fitted to put all objects on the sides of the road quickly out of sight. It is quite different, however, with the eye of a horse. Yet the blinkers forcibly compel him to direct his eye-balls towards the front, thus straining the superior oblique muscle and contracting the inferior muscle Moreover, imagine the torture and the irritation of having a board, day after day, close before your eyes! Is it astonishing, then, that the horse gets dimsighted, sick or completely blind? And all this evil is brought about by a device of no earthly use! For the blinkers actually tend to frighten a horse and thus increase the evil of timidity they were designed to diminish or prevent.

THE WHIP. The fifth and last cause of the blindness of horses is the whip. How often does the fine end of the whip, even in playful whirls, strike the horse's eye and burst therein a blood-vessel or produce an inflammation, and consequently the loss of sight. Even drivers who treat their horses well often do this unwillingly, while only wishing to keep their animals lively and to cheer them up with an occasional touch. But far oftener does the evil occur at the hands of rough brutes who substitute lashes for oats, and, in doing so, are not content to confine their blows to the back and sides, but designedly lash the neck and head, so as to hurt the poor beast as much as possible.—Rural New Yorker.

### Seed Wheat.

"Any man," says J. B. Kellebrew, "who will establish in his garden an ex-perimental plot, can select the best heads of the most prolific wheat, sowing the next year the best heads alone, and still selecting from this the best heads, using the balance for field use, and in this manner keeping always one year ahead. This will make good seed. A practice that has resulted in a largely increased production has prevailed in some sections, and merits special mention:

'Select a few bundles and strike them over the head of a barrel lightly. The heaviest, best matured grain will fall out, leaving those not fully ripe in the bundle.

A few minutes will suffice to secure, in this manner, seed that will improve the ordinary yield very largely. This proves the necessity of seed wheat being allowed to get fully ripe before cutting.'"

### Live Stock.

Animals must not be without a liberal supply of good water. They will suffer for want of it, and will not thrive so well. Arrange for pasture in abundance for late feeding. Sow some rye for pasture late in autumn and early spring, when the ground may be plowed for other crops. Look especially after the poor animals. Those which are poor in autumn should be diswhich are poor in autumn should be posed of in some way. Feed them up, posed of in some way. It have on the head. It is better to kill them now than to care for and watch over them with anxiety for the next six months, and then have them wither up and die. At this season of the year, an experienced eye will usually pick out most of the sheep which are not worth wintering. It is too late in the year to begin to feed up poor animals, and do it most profitably.—Rural New Yorker.

### Lumpy Ground.

One of the best things to do for lumps is to tile the land. Instead of spending so much time on the surface, begin at the foundation. It has always been found to pay to tile heavy land, especially if the soil was strong. Clods may be crushed by rolling and scraping and harrowing, but for the best results in seeding to wheat or any other crop, it is not best to crush such soil will pack and bake hard if left too fine on top. Harrow thoroughly and pulverize below the surface and leave emall lumps on the surface, Put in some | parts of cinnamon and granulated su-

furrows for surface drainage, running them obliquely down the hillsides to prevent washing by rapid currents.—Ex.

Whitewash for Trees. Mr. Meehan says that whitewash is frequently resorted to by farmers, but the great objection is its unsightly appearance -the result is otherwise good. The great opposition to washes formerly was, that pores of the bark were closed by them-this was on the supposition that the bark was alive, but the external bark of most trees has been dead years before the time of application; and "the breath ing," if so the operations of the pores can be called, is through the crevices formed in the old bark by the expansion of the growing tree, by which the living bark below has a chance of contact with the air. No matter what kind of coating is applied to the bark of a tree, it will soon crack sufficiently by the expansion of the trunk to permit all the "breathing" neces-

Machinery on the farm means a good deal, remarks the Scientific Farmer. means that the farmer has invested much capital in a way that is saving him much hard work. It means short days for you and the hired man. It means going to bed later and getting up later. It means less weariness and more opportunity for mind culture. Thus progress in agriculture not only means more and cheaper food and clothing, but it means greater opportunity for development of manhood. Let us welcome it, then, for the stomach's sake, the body's sake, and the mind's.

#### Domestic.

HOW TO TREAT PLANTS FOR WINTER DECORATION. — Supposing that some plants have been procured for winter decoration of the room or window, the next thing to be done is to grow them in proper shape, and to prevent them from blooming, which is done in the following way: They will need shifting or repotting from time to time, which can be judged by simply knocking them out of the pot and seeing if the roots are all matted together between the pot and the ball of soil if they are, they require repotting; if not, wait a little longer. (By the term "knocking out" is not meant to break the pot all to pieces, as some have supposed, but simply to separate the pot from the ball of earth, which is done by taking hold of the pot with the right hand and spreading the fingers of the left hand over the surface of the soil in the pot, and allowing the plant to rest between the middle and first finger. Now invert pot and plant so that the latter hangs head down; give a gentle rap or two on the rim of the pot on the edge of some table or bench so as not to strike the plant, and it will slide out nice ly into the left hand.)

In repotting, first put a handful or so o soil in the bottom of the new pot, so as to get the top of the ball of earth just one inch lower than the upper edge of the pot: this will allow plenty of room for watering. Set the ball in the centre of the pot and fill all around with fresh, rich soil; press well down with both thumbs and give a gentle rap on the bench to make the surface perfectly level. Then water well. If the roots are very much matted, loosen some of the soil from the top of the ball, outer edge first, and then repot. Always be careful to set the plant in the centre and have it rest perfectly straight, as nothing looks worse than to see a fine plant spoiled by leaning to one side.

The best pots to grow plants in are the

common clay pots. After years of trial I have found plants to do better in them than in anything else, for the following reasons: If you have had plants you will notice that the sides of the clay pots are moist and always covered with a greenish, slimy substance; and the cause of this is that the surplus water finds at the sides of the pot the quickest outlet, being porous. Water will sink to the bottom of the pot when there is too much for the sides, and run into the saucer, if one is underneath to catch it. If this surplus water is allowed to stand in the pot, it will cause the soil to become sour, and the roots will rot and finally the plant perishes. It can therefore readily be seen that the side drainage is of as much consequence as that in the bottom, and for this reason glazed or painted pots will be found inferior to the clay pots, as all the pores they have in the sides are closed up with paint, etc. I know quite well that they have holes in the bottom, but the millions of little holes in the sides are not there. Fancy pots may be used to advantage in this way only; For those wishing to raise plants in summer for winter's use and having no garden, they can grow them in the window, but they must not be allowed to bloom. Pot the plant in clay pots that may be fitted into the fancy ones. Pot and set them in the window. In this way the clay pot is hidden and the drainage is not interfered with. Those having no fancy pots and wishing to hide the clay can use a pot cover. It will hide the pot and give it a very neat and ornamenta appearance without interfering with the side drainage. These covers are made of black walnut or whitewood painted green, red, blue, yellow, etc. Some are also gilded like picture frames, and others have gilt and green bars. They can be obtained any size from four to eight inches

high, and from \$1 to \$7 per doz. A very pretty arrangement can be used on the outside of a window in summer, or inside in winter. It is simply a wooden board resting on two iron brackets at tached to the sill, with a black-walnu pot-fence around it; it can be bought to fit

any window. After fixing the stand as described, place n each corner a flower-pot containing a nice running vine, which can be trained up the sides of the window; and then other pots with flowing plants can be set on the stand. An additional attraction can be made by hanging a bird cage from the top of the window so as to centre with the running vines

Pruning will be required as the growth of the plants progresses, more or less. If the plant is too tall or spindling, and you wish it dwarf or bushy, cut the crown or centre stalk off as low down as is desired This will force the plant to start or send out new branches from the sides of the old stalk. Cut away all dead or dried branches, that may by accident be broken off, and see that all the withered yellow leaves are removed. By cutting or pruning off all the buds as fast as they appear they will be prevented from blooming now, and will bloom in winter with more profusion. If allowed to bloom now they will not bloom in winter. Stop cutting off the buds about three weeks before bloom is desired. Those raising plants from seed will have little other care but watering, for three weeks to come: but see that they do not want for that, else one's labor will be of little avail .- Rural New York.

### Household Recipes.

DISH FOR LUNCHEON.-Take pieces of cold meats of any kind, chop fine, season with pepper and salt, just a little onion; break over the meat two or three eggs; add a small piece of butter; stir all together; pour it upon nicely buttered toast; serve hot; garnish with parsley.

CINNAMON JUMBLES.-Make two, three, four, or cup cake, a little thicker than usual; mix together equal gar; drop a large spoonful of the dough into the cinnamon; when all have been well covered put into a quick oven; should be done in ten minutes.

TOMATO CATSUP .- A bushel of ripe comatoes cut up and cooked thoroughly; strain through a sieve when cold; add three quarts vinegar, one pint and half salt, three ounces each of whole cloves and allspice, three ounces white and black pepper, one and a half ounces cayenne pepper, twelve onions boiled whole in it for several hours, watching and stirring for fear of burn-ing. It need not boil hard but simmer steadily. When cold bottle, after removing the onions when they have well flavored the mixture; keep in a cool, dry place.

SOFT SOAP.—Clean the fat by boiling with alum and water and straining; dissolve four pounds of potash in one pail water; after the potash is dis solved add six and one quarter pounds grease; either boil it until it is compounded, or let it stand a few days and it will do so itself; then, if it is sufficiently mixed, by adding a little water it will thicken: if the mixture has not been boiled or left standing long enough it will turn soft by adding the water when it will bear the water test, add cold water enough to make it a thick ielly and good soap.

CHOCOLATE CREAM.—Mix the volks of six eggs (strained) with two ounces powdered sugar and two ounces grated chocolate; add one pint of milk; set the mixture on the fire in a double saucepan, the inner one filled with hot water, and keep stirring till the cream thickens; dissolve in a little milk four sheets of best gelatine, add this to the cream, and strain it all into a bowl; put this over ice, stirring till the mixture begins to set; then add one pint of well-whipped cream; put a mold in the ice, pour in the cream, cover it with ice, and, when set, serve.

#### Scientific.

The Craters in the Moon .- Since Galileo first turned a telescope upon the moon, the lunar craters have been among the wonders and mysteries of astronomy. It is not merely or even chiefly the vast size of some of these objects which excites astonishment. Indeed, it might almost be inferred from what we know of the moon's size and general structure, that her volcanic energies would be more effective, though not greater, than those of our own earth. The really surprising characteristic of the lunar surface is the amazing number of the lunar craters. Even Galileo, though with his weak telescope he could see but a few of the craters which really exist in the moon, compared those in the south-western part of the moon's disk to the eyes in a peacock's tail. With each increase of telescopic power, more and more craters have been seen. Regions supposed to be comparatively smooth have been found, on closer scrutiny with more favorable conditions, to be covered with minute craters. The slopes of the larger craters, even in some cases their floors, have been found to be strewn with small crater-shaped depressions. In fine, almost the whole surface of the n may be said to be pitted with pressions of all sizes, from mighty gulfs 300 or 400 miles across, down to minute saucer-shaped shallows, such as only the most powerful telescope will reveal .-Belgravia.

A Gas Clock .- There is a clock in Guildhall Museum, London, of which the motive power is hydrogen gas, generated by the action of diluted sulphuric acid on a ball of zinc. The clock itself resembles a large colored glass cylinder without any cover, and about half full of sulphuric acid. Floating on the top of the acid is a glass bell, and the gas generated forces forward this concave receiver until it nearly reaches the top of the cylinder, when, by the action of a delicate lever, the valves become simultaneously opened. One of these allows the gas to escape, thereby causing the receiver to descend, and the other permits a fresh ball of zinc to fall into the acid. The same operation is repeated as long as the materials for making the gas are supplied, and this is effected without winding or manipulation of any kind. The dial plate is fixed to the front of the cylinder, and communicates by wheels, etc., with a small glass perpendicular shaft, which rises with the receiver and sets the wheels in

### Scientific Notes.

One of the objects of the Sir G. S. Nares expedition is to make careful surveys of some of the passes in the Straits of Magellan.

Quinodine, says M. Burdell, is very quinine in its action, but is not likely to supersede the latter in acute intermittent fevers. In chronic cases it is, however, really superior, and in telluric and benignant fevers it may be administered with good results.

The vellow fever alarm has reached England. The Lancet advises the authorities, particularly those at Plymouth, Southampton, Swansea, Cardiff, Bristol, and Cork, to use all diligence in preventing the landing of the effects of persons who have died of the disease.

A notable instance of that curious natural illusion known as mirage, was observed early last month at Halberstadt. The house and tower on the Brocken were reproduced on a large and unusually distinct scale for about one minute, The architectural details, even to the outlines of the windows. were represented.

To give the conditions for the best effect of light from coal gas it has been suggested, as the result of an investigation by experts, that the gas should be ourned at a comparatively low pressure. that district governors should be used to equalize the pressure in different levels in cities, and that regulators should be employed for houses and for street-lamps.

Gold was first discovered at Duriness, Sutherlandshire, Scotland, by Gilbert de Morava in 1245, and at intervals a sort of gold fever has been occasioned by the discovery of gold in that county ever since. In 1868 and 1869 there was a rush of people who expected to become suddenly rich by developing the gold deposits. But in 1868 there were only 577 ounces found, and the product dwindled down next year to 17 ounces.

A plant of somewhat remarkable properties is partially described by Major Stuart, in his report on Hayti. Its narcotic properties are so powerful that they can produce coma of any desired intensity and duration. A priest putting himself under the influence of an extract of this plant can simulate death and resurrection. All persons within a house can be put asleep by it

and a burglary committed with impunity. A few families only know this plant, and the knowledge of its properties is handed down from generation to reneration as an heirloom; but it is believed that an experienced botanist may discover it and make it available for medicinal purposes.

#### Jumorous.

Dot Lambs What Mary Haf Got. A GERMAN VERSION.

Mary haf got a little lambs already; Dose vool vas vite like snows; Und every times dot Mary did vent out, Dot lambs vent also oud, vid Mary. Dots lambs did follow Mary von day to the schoolhouse, Vich was opposition to da rules of der school-Miso, vich it did caused dose schillen to schmile oud

Ven dev did saw dose lambs on de insides of der school-house. Und so dot school-master did kick de lambs quick oud; Likewise dot lambs did loaf around on de outsides Und did shoo de flies mit his tail off patiently aboud Until Mary did come also, from dot school-hous

Und den dot lambs did run right away quick to Mary, Und did make his bet on Mary's arm, Like he would said :—''I don't vos schared— Mary vould kept me from drouble enahow.

'Vot voo de reason aboud it, of dot lambs and Mary ?...

Dose schillen did ask it, dot school-master,

"Yeel, dond you know it, dot Mary love dose lambs
already,"

Dat school-master did say.

-Now let the wild charge on the oyster beds begin. Hip! hip-a raw!-New Haven Register.

-If you are stung by a bee, use hartshorn; if bitten by a snake, get drunk. So physicians say. O, hand a bee sting! give us a snake bite. - Cincinnati Breakfast Table. -A newspaper editor, as he takes in

an exchange, will discover the title of his own paper in a solid page of reading matter as quickly as a young lady who is one of a group standing before a mirror discovers her own reflection .-Rome Sentinel. -"How is the corpse?" asked an

Ann Arbor medical student of the pickler. "The corpse?" was the reply, 'the corpse? Oh, it's in the best of For proof of which he showed the liquor that it was put up in .- Keokuk Constitution. -Now and then there is a clergyman who says good things out of the pulpit.

The late Rev. Dr. George Bethune was

once asked why the cook didn't eat her apron, and after Mrs. Boffin had withdrawn remarked that the cook didn't eat her apron because it went against her stomach. -"Do you call that clothes?" said sternly a British customs official to the woman who had sworn that there was nothing in her trunk but clothes for

herself and husband, and as he spoke he pointed to six bottles of brandy. "Yes," said she softly, "those are his night-caps." -One of the best cures we know of for small-pox is to have a fellow poke his head in at the door of the patient's room and whisper in a stage aside, 'Is he dead yet? I'm after that ulster!' We have been there, and know what it

Commercial Advertiser. this winter. - Fashion Item. Guess not, out to be looked at, sometimes with a exclaims the Norristown Herald man. We shall not wear feathers-not a solitary feather. If our friends choose to make themselves ridiculous they can his muscles continually in action, his do so; but no feathers for us.

is to live just to spite a fellow .- N. Y.

-A reflective writer has been asking readers to cast their eyes back about ten years. Very few men have time for any such nonsense. Mrs. Lot cast her eyes back about three minutes, and that little act obliged Lot to get a fresh wife. - New Orleans Picayune.

-A clergyman who had just performed a wedding ceremony and filling out a blank descriptive of the parties, asked the husband what his business was. "I am a wine merchant and a shoemaker," was the reply. "Yes," chimed in the bride, "so you can just set him down as a sherry cob-

-"There are seventeen sculptors and painters from the United States now residing in Rome," read Mrs. Bemis from the newspaper. "H'm!" grunted Mr. Bemis, who was anointing his feet coverings with the extract of hog; "no wonder I couldn't get a painter to whitewash that shed." Mrs. Bemis glore an awful glare at him .- Rockland Courier.

### THE RUBBER-STAMP FIEND.

I was sitting comfortably in the parlor, enjoying a fragrant Havana. wife had gone out for the day, and therefore I was enjoying the aforesaid prescribed luxury. I had just brought myself to believe that the Silver bill was a financial success, and was just about to tackle Talmage's views of Hell and Chicago, when I heard a timid tap at the door. Thinking it was one of my wife's lady friends come to make a call, I answered with all possible haste. It was not one of my wife's lady friends. It was a tall, angular man of about forty summers, and more winters, He was attired in a tight-fitting cutaway, out at the elbows. He wore a thir-teenth-century hat of that class commonly known as a "stove-pipe." pants very muchly bellied at the bottoms, and were much too short for him -disclosing very advantageously to view a No. 12 gaiter. His coat was buttoned up to the chin, leaving a casual observer very much in doubt as to whether he had on a collar—or a shirt, for that matter. He was daubed from head to foot with bright carmine lnk.

"Good morning, sir!" he said, in silvery tones. [It was five o'clock in the afternoon.] "Nice day!"
"Good afternoon, sir!" I answered, in forbidding tones. "I have a scientific invention here

that I would like to show you"-[fumbling in his pockets.]
"Don't want to see it!"—[forcibly.] He pulled from one pocket a flat piece of something covered with the same brilliant color that bedecked his person. From another he pulled a little hand-

stamp. "Benjamin Franklin may have had his kite; Darius Green may have had his flying-machine; George Washington may have had his little hatchet—but the man who invented this had his little Patent Electric Uncomb. stive Oriental Rubber Hand-Stamp."

Then he began. He stamped it on the new wall-paper; on one of the copies of Hogarth which had cost me \$27.26, (and I got it cheap,) completely ruining one of the Hudibras plates. "Nice things for marking books! Marks linen better than anything ever

before invented!" Then he stamped it on my shirt-front. He stamped the family Bible from beginning to end. Stamped it on the framed copy of my marriage-certificate. Stamped it on several oil paintings. Then he paused at the window cur-

"Think you'd like one?" By this time I had worked myself around to the corner where stood my double-barreled shot-gun, which I had not unloaded since the riots. Now Richard was himself again! I pointed the gun square in his face. "No, sir!"

"It is also good for marking all kinds of cutlery, guns, and all implements of warfare. Then he stamped it on the barrel of

the gun; on—But it is needless to go further. I bought one! Since that time our front-door has been locked, and visitors are seen sneaking in and out of the back-door.

#### WOODEN-SHOE MAKERS. Let us describe a part of wooden-shoe

makers, or as they are termed, sabotiers,

at work near a clear stream. The whole family is together; the father with his son and son-in-law, the apprentices, the mother and children running about in the beds of cress. Under the trees rises a hut of planks, where all sleep; not far off, the two mules which carry the belongings of the encampment are tethered. They are birds of passage, traversing the forest, and sojourning where the wood is cheap. In this green combe several fine beech-trees are marked for the axe; they are 50 feet high, and 3 feet in girth. Each will probably give six dozen pairs of wooden shoes. Other woods are spongy and soon penetrated with damp; but the beech sabots are light, of a close grain, and keep the feet dry in spite of snow and mud; and in this respect are greatly superior to leather. All is animation. The men cut down the tree; the trunk is sawn into lengths, and if the pieces prove too large, they are divided into quarters. The first workman fashions the sabot roughly with a hatchet, taking care to give the bend for right and left; he second takes it in hand, pierces the holes for the interior, and scoops the wood out with an instrument called the cuiller. The third is the artist of the company; it is his work to finish and polish it; carving a rose or a primrose upon the top, if it be for the fair sex. ometimes he cuts an open border around the edge, so that the blue or white stocking may be shown by a coquettish girl. As they are finished, they are placed in rows under the white shavings; twice a week the apprentice exposes them to a fire which smokes and hardens the wood, giving it a warm, golden-brown hue. The largest sizes are cut from the lowest part of the bole, to middle part is for the busy housewife who is treading the wash-house, the dairy, or stands beside the village fountain. Next come those of the little shepherd, who wanders all day long with his flock, and still smaller ones for the school-boy. Those for the babies have the happiest lot: they are seldom worn out. As the foot grows, the mother keeps the little sabots in a corner of her cupboard beside the child has become a man, and his chair -Feathers will be universally worn is vacant by the hearth, they are drawn smile, too often with tears. During all his toil the workman talks and sings; he is not taciturn like the charcoal-burner; work in the open air, keep him in good temper, and give him refreshing sleep and appetite. He sings like a linnet, while the women chatter and mend the family garments. When the trees have all been cut up, the camp is raised, the mules are loaded, adieu to the green hollow, and another place is sought for. Thus all the year long, whether the forest be tinted with pale spring verdure or covered with the yellow autumn leaves, in some corner will be heard the workers, busy as bees in a hive, gayly carrying on their simple, healthy forestlife.—Chambers's Journal.

### THE AMERICAN KINDERGARTEN.

The object of Kindergarten education is to develope the child and all its faculties in a natural manner, and in this respect it differs widely from schools where ordinary methods of imparting instruction are adopted, the usual aim of the latter being merely to communicate a knowledge of the socalled elementary branches, and to furnish quite incidentally such mental discipline as the study of these branches

can afford. It must be evident to a thoughtful person that these studies do not attract or interest the child, and the manner in which they are taught often tends to create in its mind a dislike for school and instruction. The mistake made by many parents is in supposing that it is of the greatest importance that the child should learn first to spell, read and write, whereas there are other subjects which can be understood more readily by a child, and after learning which it can acquire more quickly the alphabet of Language.

These are taught in the Kindergarten, and in this new system, while the child becomes an eager seeker after knowledge, not only are the mental powers developed, but the physical and moral natures each receive proper attention at the hands of a trained and experienced educator.

The study of Natural History, comprising the Animal, Vegetable and Mineral kingdoms, is largely introduced, the object being to improve and stimulate the faculties of perception, observation and comparison, and at the same time to interest the smallest child.

This subject forms a basis from which can be aptly illustrated lessons in the alphabet of Color and Form (which are taught before the alphabet of Sound) by using all the "Freebel Gifts" and "Occupations," and other material especially designed for the American method. The child learns through these types to observe closely and to classify clearly the difference in the forms and color of the various ob jects which surround us. By the study of Form a solid foundation of knowledge in the elements of Geometry is secured, and the entire process so educates the child that useful information is easly and pleasantly derived from everything with which it comes in contact, and its perceptive and reflective powers greatly enlarged. After the mind has been thus trained and developed it is ready to receive the alphabet of Language, and in teaching this a new and peculiar method is observed in the use of the Froebel Occupations and other objects invented for the purpose. All this great variety of subjects, presented in lessons of only twenty minutes at a time, followed by a ten minute dumb-bell or calisthenic for man or animals.—See advertiseexercise, an imitation song, or a Kin- ment in another column.

dergarten game or march, the piane being used in accompaniment. By these frequent changes the child has an opportunity of displaying its natural activity, overtaxing the mental facul-ties is prevented and its physical na-By

ture is strengthened.

Special care is also given to the moral training of every scholar, the Bible lesson with which each session is opened being made an important part of the day's duties; the endeavor being always to inculcate in the mind of each child obedience to, with reverence and love for, the Creator. This part of the labor of the teacher becomes less difficult because the child is continually looking into the wonderful works of nature, and therefore is deeply interested in learning about the Author of so many marvellous things. An earnest and conscientious effort to give thorough instruction in the manner herein indicated is constantly put forth, and as only twelve children are allotted to one teacher, individual attention can be devoted to each pupil. This in a great measure accounts for the very rapid progress made by children who are educated in an American Kinder-

garten. FRENCH DUELLING. That men who do not really want to kill each other are able to avoid doing so without going through the absurdity of a sham contest is due to the art and mystery of fencing. Duels with pistol are apt to be very serious indeed, or else somewhat laughable. An accomplished shot may be able make certain of hitting his antagonist without endangering his life, but he can hardly make sure of hitting him and at the same time of not doing him serious injury. If he determines to miss him altogether, and if, either from similar magnanimity or from want of skill, the other also fires wide, the duel comes to an absolutely harmless end, but people are apt to make merry over the bloodless encounter With sword duels, which as need hardly be said, are infinitely more common in France than the others, there is often little risk of a mortal or of a very bad wound, and at the same time the result is not ridiculous. In the fencing room a man learns how best to protect himself, and how to attack in the most effective manner, and in acquiring this knowledge he also necessarily learns what is of great importance in most combats-namely, how to attack his antagonist without making it absolutely necessary for his antagonist to kill him if he can. Those who have been much in salles d'armes know that when a mar unaccustomed to fencing tries to use a foil, he frequently, after one or two unmeaning flourishes, rushes wildly in at his opponent usually with his hand to cover the workman's feet, who is out down. If the other does not immediin the rain from morning to night. The ately give what is called the coup d' arret, lunging out and catching his assailant full on the chest as he advances, he is very likely to be hit himself, how ever great his skill may be. What happens in the mimic contest may also happen in the real one. The unskilled man rushes in, and his practical an-tagonist must either kill him as he does so, or run extreme risk of receiving a terrible wound himself. When both baptismal robe. Long after, when the are skilled fencers the case is different. A regular attack can be parried without it being necessary to spit the as sailant, and the riposte which is given by the fencer first attacked can be parried also. Of course, if both are in earnest, there will be a hit before long, but there is no necessity for immediate slaughter in self-defense; and moreover. men who have command of the sword and who are not actuated by very deadly hostility, will probably not concentrate all their energies in attacks on the vital parts, but, being able to play lightly and neatly, for the shoulder, the arm or the thigh, will do so, each seeking to draw an ounce or two of malapert blood from the other, but neither wishing to take life. Seeing that no very great harm results from most of the sword duels fought in France, it may fairly be assumed that in the majority of cases the combatants, being to some extent cun-

ning of fence, defend themselves carefully without making any very vigorous attempt at homicide. The wounds, which are sooner or later inflicted, are though not dangerous, sufficient to prevent such contests from seeming ridiculous; and thus it is possible to comply with the rule which enjoins the duel without running excessive risk on the one hand, and with going through a solemn farce on the other. It may be said for the French that, if they have insisted on retaining the practice of duelling, they have certainly deprived it of its most objectionable features. That they should retain it at all does however, seem extremely strange. The vanity of a few who become famous for their encounters may be gratified, but it is wonderful that the practice of private combat should still prevail among so acute a people. Even if it be admitted, as many would be willing to admit, that there are some outrages which the law cannot reach, and which must therefore be avenged by the sufferers themselves, how absurd does it seem to say that men who have become wroth in political controversy are equally justified in taking the law in their own hands! There has been a sufficiently strong feeling on foreign politics in this country of late without doubt; but, even in these days of strange antics, a man would certainly not be thought sane and serious, who proposed to prove the soundness of his opinions by fighting a hostile editor or an outspoken and aggressive member of Parliament.—The Saturday Review.

One of the most flourishing branches of industry in Prussia is at present the fabrication of arms. The great manufactories are busy, especially for Russian orders, for mitrailleuses of a new kind, after a Swedish model, which is said to surpass all that has been known till now in respect to quick-ness and the mass of the balls fired at the same time. These mitrailleuses which carry very far, are said to be destined to make torpedo boats innocu-

-Wealthy citizens of Montreal are considering the advisability of building a vice-regal residence for the Marquis of Lorne and the Princess Louise, and their succes-sors in the vice-royalty of the Dominion. A beautiful site at the foot of Mount Royal Park has been thought of. There can scarely be any doubt, the Montreal Wilness adds, in the fervor of its loyalty, that the establishment of the residence in the the establishment of the residence in the city would lead fashionable travel in this direction, and be of advantage to our trade to, some extent at least; as some of our keenest business men have been talking the matter over, it is quite possible some-thing definite will come of it before long.

-The cost of the Paris Exhibition build ings is set down at 50,000,000 francs and the receipts for the entire show are esti-mated at 21,500,000, but it is calculated that the Government and the Municipality will indirectly derive a revenue of about 100,000,000 from it in the form of Customs duties, taxes on railroads, omnibuses, and cabs, stamps for letters and dispatches, and excise duties on wines and liquors.

-In Japan and China the fan is carried now, as for centuries past, not only for use in everyday life, but also as an article of military equipment. Indeed the massive bronze fan carried by a Japanese mail-clad warrior will quite suffice to knock down an adversary; and it has frequently been used in fieu of a sword for replying in ummary fashion to an intolerabl

celebrated diadem was broken up and the orilliants were sold by weight to Madame Blanc, widow of the gambler-king of Monaco, for \$33,323. -The Town of Ortaglien, Italy, has been gradually sinking until it is some 15 feet below its former level, and the

-The sale of Queen Isabells jewels

vielded \$721,771.31, to be exact.

houses are all tipped from their perpendicular. The people have taken to the fields while an investigation is made into this extraordinary behavior.

#### Vitalized Phosphates.

A Brain and Nerve Food. Prepared from the Germ of the Wheat and the

orain of the Ox. Dr. Taylor of the "Consumption Hospital," England says:—"The introduction of these hypo-phosphites into the system produces a glowing influence, expanding the chest, increasing animal power, nervous force and removing pains. It increases appetite and cheerfulness, these points I have repeatedly proved." Drs. Bennet and Williams of London acknowledge that with Cod Liver Oil they had not cured two per cent. of their patients, whereas with these hypo-phosphites they had cured seventy-five per cent. Churchill uses it for all diseases of debility and nervous weakness. V. P. for sale by all Druggists. F. Crosby, 666 Sixth Avenue, New York.

You are Certain to Want It. The present season—that of the early Fall, is confessedly the pleasantest period of the year. The sky is bright, the air during the

day warm and invigorating, while the nights are cool and refreshing. But these apparently pleasant conditions are not relished by every one alike. To many, the Fall is a period of pain and discomfort, as Chills and Fever are then most severe in their action. Quinine is, as a rule, called into play, and however valuable this drug may be, it is assuredly both concerning and nauseous, and the sufferer is often indoubt whether the uncertain cure or the positive malady is the worst evil.

A druggist observed the other day, "A twenty-five cent box of THERMALINE cured a case of Chills and Fever after the patient had taken over \$3 worth of quinine and pills."
This remark has been duplicated in different forms in dozens of instances; in fact, this tasteless medicine (which is no secret remedy) has only to be tried once to become a perma-nent inmate of every house in malarious disricts. THERMALINE has never once failed, and is sold by all druggists; price 25 CENTS A BOX. The ten cent explanatory book on Thermaline mailed FREE to readers of this paper, on application to DUNDAS, DICK & Co., 35 Wooster Street, N. Y.

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